

THE NAPANEE

Vol. XLII] No 22 -JNO. POLLARD, Editor and Publisher.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA—FRIDAY

To stand still is to go back. The history of "The Robinson Store" chronicles a steady advance. Every day means a step nearer perfection—nearer the higher ideals of modern storekeeping.

THE ROBINSON COMPANY NAPANEE, STORE NEWS

You'll find there is really no assortment to compare with the generous and complete varieties shown here.

Mercer Silks.

Silk in name only, but they have a bright Taffeta finish. The patterns are similar to foulard silks and come out clear and bright. Ten designs to choose from. They are 20c. goods. Your choice for 12½c.

Duck Skirts.

Ready-to-wear, made from Navy Blue and Black Duck, patterns are mostly dots and stripes. Price complete is no more than you would have to pay for making alone in some places. Sizes 38 to 44. Our three leaders are \$1.00, \$1.50, and \$2.00 each.

Reduction in Tweeds.

We are overstocked with Tweeds ranging in price from 35c. to 50c. We find very little demand for tweeds selling between 25 and 75c. a yard. To clear them we'll sell them at 25c. a yard. This is less than it costs to make this goods. There is only between 300 and 400 yards and at this price will not last long.

Corsets that give Style to the Wearer.

More women are wearing fine corsets than in years past. The change from the old round model to the straight front has brought corsets to their attention and they see more clearly the importance of perfect lines and the economy of best material. And after all why should not a woman buy the best corset, seeing that it is the most necessary article of her entire dress—the secret of her elegantly fitting gowns as of her own graceful poise.

In our CORONATION CORSET will be found all the new features of corset perfection, including the long hip effect so necessary for the present style of tight fitting skirts. The price is \$1.00.

A full line of Waists for Misses and Children. Also fine Hose Supporters, Bustles, Hip Pads, Shirt Waist Forms and Bust Distenders.

More New Dimities, Muslins and Batistes.

Short Ends, Dress Goods,

About one hundred and fifty remnants of Black and Colored Dress Goods, have been placed on one of centre tables in main aisle of West Store. All marked with plain prices. Wait on yourself if we are busy. Everybody buys at one price and nobody buys cheaper than anybody.

Lengths are 1 to 6 yards.

Women's Tailor-Made Suits.

Colors in women's things have taken a hint from men's and are not very gay in these tailor-made suits.

There is more in the weave of the cloth this year than formerly—more style—and as a rule outside of Venetians and Broadcloths, women like the grain of the cloth to be rather pronounced. The skirts must flare. The jackets must be Eton. They may be trimmed or not. Generally speaking they are a little more trimmed than usual, but not necessarily so. Between \$10.00 and \$20.00 they are very pretty and of fine cloth, linings and trimmings as anyone need wish.

Black Dress Goods Reduced.

On Saturday morning we will give you choice of six high class novelty patterns at just half the marked price. Three are skirt lengths of Silk and Wool marked \$10.00, \$11.50, \$12.00 each. The other three are dress lengths marked \$10.00, \$10.50, and \$12.00.

Divide the marked price by 2 and you have what each will cost you.

Millinery for all Occasions.

There is a fascinating beauty about our Millinery that cannot fail to win admiration and praise from the most fastidious. And above and beyond mere beauty every hat has that distinctive feature of all Robinson Millinery—Style.

Ready-to-Wear Hats, of course, We're always at the front, with those, and show styles than you will find nowhere else.

Men's Colored Shirt

Wide Silk Velvets for Capes and Coats.

This velvet comes 32 inches wide and cuts good advantage in making the fashionable velvet garments that are much used now. Perfect Blue and close rich pile, \$2.75 a yard.

Some People Do Not Know

That we sell knitted underwaists for children that we have shirtwaists in sizes 42 made of a muslin and sateens; that this is the only place you can buy the genuine Am-I-Silk; that we have of side sizes in Women's Hosiery; that we have of the finest Carpet Rooms in Central Ontario that we have a complete stock of Boys' Waists, Shirt Waists and Shirts; the great advantage in buying the Ping Pong Cashmere hose; that we sell wool bunting flags; that we have a staff of fifty three employees.

Boy's Shirts and Waists.

Wash Suits and Overalls.

Never before were the wants of the little fellows looked after so carefully as they are now by the manufacturers.

COLORED SHIRTS we have in sizes from 12½ to 14, and they are as well made and of good material as the Men's. We have them at 50c, 75c, and 85c. All perfectly finished.

SHIRT WAISTS—for Boys 5 to 9 years at 50c each. We have more coming in about week for boys up to 15 years of age, at 75c each.

WASH SUITS—fast colors and beautiful patterns at from 75c. up to \$2.00 a suit.

OVERALLS—to protect the Clothing and Store clothes 30c, 35c, 50c, and 60c. a pair. Strongly sewn and suspenders attached.

Come and See Our

BOYS' ALL WOOL SWEATERS in assorted colors, deep roll collars—cuff collar and hem striped.

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS—Men's from \$1.50 to \$2.50. Boys from 15c. to 50c.

attention and they are more becoming than the appearance of perfect lines and the economy of best material. And after all why should not a woman buy the best corset, seeing that it is the most necessary article of her entire dress—the secret of her elegantly fitting gowns as of her own graceful poise.

In our **CORONATION CORSET** will be found all the new features of corset perfection, including the long hip effect so necessary for the present style of tight fitting skirts. The price is \$1.00.

A full line of **Waists for Misses and Children.** Also fine **Hose Supporters, Bustles, Hip Pads, Shirt Waist Forms and Bust Distenders.**

More New DIMITIES, Muslins and Batistes.

Another lot of the latest novelties just placed in stock.

LORRAINE TISSUE—That sheer hot weather fabric is represented in the lot in pretty designs worked out in Light Blues, Light Greys, and Pinks. Only two dresses to a piece—25c. a yard.

MADE IN IRELAND In the real linen finish **DIMITIES** very fine and the dainty shades of Blue, Linen, Pink and Greys look well in the fabric. All come in small pieces 20c. and 25c. a yard.

LINEN BATISTE—Much wanted these days, four grades 18-20-40-50c. a yard.

Divide the marked price by 2 and you have what each will cost you.

Millinery for all Occassions.

There is a fascinating beauty about our Millinery that cannot fail to win admiration and praise from the most fastidious. And above and beyond mere beauty every hat has that distinctive feature of all Robson's Millinery—Style.

Ready-to-Wear Hats, of course, We're always at the front, with those, and show styles than you will find nowhere else.

Men's Colored Shirt Bargain,

On Thursday, May 22nd, 1902.

This is a clean up sale, a bunching together of odds and ends. We have about 5 dozen Shirts that we're all good values at 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.25 each, but there are hardly two patterns alike. On Thursday, May 22nd, will sell them at 50c. each. There are in the lot seven 14½, fifteen 15, twelve 15½, fifteen 16, twelve 16½, one 17.

These should make interesting buying. All to go at 50c. each.

at 50c, 75c, and 85c. All perfectly fast colors.

SHIRT WAISTS—for Boys 5 to 9 years at 50 each. We have more coming in about week for boys up to 15 years of age, at 75 each.

WASH SUITS—fast colors and beautiful pattern at from 75c. up to \$2.00 a suit.

OVERALLS—to protect the Clothing and Stoolings 30c, 35c, 50c, and 60c. a pair. A strongly sewn and suspenders attached.

Come and See Our

BOYS' ALL WOOL SWEATERS in assorted colors, deep roll collars—cuff collar and arm striped.

MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS—Men's from 50c. to \$1.50. Boys from 15c. to 50c.

MEN'S SILK FRONT NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—beautiful stripes extra special \$1.00.

MEN'S COTTON HOSE 7c, 10c, 15c, and 25c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR 20c, 25c, 32½c, 40c, 50 75c. a garment.

MEN'S SUIT PATTERNS—17 of them that we worth from \$15 to \$22 each. Patterns a getting a little out of date though and we will make them up to your order your choice for \$12.50.

MEN'S ALL WOOL READY-TO-WEAR SUIT in Light and Dark Grey, Brown and Faw for \$5.00

On Saturday, May 24th, our two Stores will be open as usual

BIG TEA SALE

In order to clean out the balance of my Teas I have decided to mark Tea down 4c per lb., and for the next two weeks will sell

15 Cent Tea at 10 cents.
20 Cent Tea at 15 Cents.
25 Cent Tea at 20 Cents.

and in my 20c Tea I have no rival at 25c.

WM. COXALL.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Town of Napanee for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the said town for the year 1902 will be held in the Council Chamber, Napanee, on

Tuesday, the 3rd Day of June, 1902.

at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m.

JAS. E. HERRING,
Town Clerk.

Napanee, May 8th, 1902.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Court of Revision for the Municipality of Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby, in the County of Lennox and Addington, for the year 1902, will be held at the house of Samuel Buffam, at Vennachar, on

SATURDAY the 31st day of MAY, A.D. 1902.

PAUL STEIN, Tp. Clerk,
Denby, Abinger and Ashby.

Dated at Denbigh this 7th day of May, 1902.

NOTICE.

An application has been received by the License Board for the District of Lennox, for a transfer of the Hotel License now held by Thomas Black, in the Village of Odessa, to Daniel Snider, of the Village of Bath.

A meeting of the License Board will be held on the Thirteenth Day of May, inst., at the hour of ten o'clock, a.m., for the purpose of considering the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

COURT OF REVISION.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Sheffield for the hearing and determining of appeals against the assessment of the said township for the year 1902 will be held in the Town Hall, Tamworth, on

Monday, the 2nd day of June, 1902,

at the hour of 10 o'clock, a.m.

JAS. AYLSWORTH, Clerk,
Tp. Sheffield.

Tamworth, May 10th, 1902.

SCANTLEBURY

WALLPAPER S.

You can get the BEST, LATEST, and UP-TO-DATE Wallpapers of

S. W. PRINGLE,

219 Centre Street.
17cm

DR. PERRY GOLDSMITH, Belleville, late Senior Registrar and House Surgeon, Central London Nose, Throat and Ear Hospital, and Clinical Assistant Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital, Morefield's Eye Hospital and Chief Clinical Assistant of the throat and ear department of the West End Hospital for diseases of nervous system, London, Eng., will be at Campbell House, the 3rd Monday in every month for consultation on diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat. Hours 12 to 4.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, in the village of Odessa, by public auction—Under and by virtue of the powers of sale contained in a certain Mortgage which will be produced at the time of the sale, there will be sold on **SATURDAY, JUNE 7th, A.D. 1902,** at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of Herrington & Warner, Barristers, etc., in the Town of Napanee, the following lands:—All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the County of Lennox and Addington, Province of Ontario, containing by admeasurement one-eighth of an acre, be the same more or less, being part of farm lot number thirty-one in the fourth concession of said Township, being parts of Village lots numbers two hundred and thirty-nine, and two hundred and forty, in the Village of Odessa, more particularly described in a deed to Carlos Babcock from Henry Bouson Asselstine, dated June 8th A.D. 1894.

For further particulars apply to **HERRINGTON & WARNER, Barristers, Etc., Napanee,** Vendor's Solicitors.

22c
Napanee, May 14th, 1902.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Court for the Revision of the Assessment Roll for the Township of Richmond will be held at the

TOWN HALL, SELBY, on
MONDAY THE 2nd DAY OF JUNE 1902,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

All persons having business at said Court will please govern themselves accordingly.

ABRAM WINTERS, Clerk
Selby, May 13th, 1902.

COURT OF REVISION.

The Council of the Township of Ernestown will meet in the Town Hall, Odessa, on

MONDAY, MAY 26th, 1902,

AT TEN O'CLOCK,

for the purpose of receiving the Assessment Roll and of hearing appeals therefrom. All concerned will govern themselves accordingly.

22b
E. O. CLARK, Clerk.
Clerk's off. c. May 9th, 1902.

NOTICE.

An application has been received by the License Commissioners for the License District of Lennox, for the transfer of the Hotel License now held by Margaret Douglas, for the Palais House, in the Town of Napanee, to John Pringle of the Village of Brighton, Ont.

A meeting of the License Board will be held on the Thirteenth Day of May, inst., at the hour of 10 o'clock a.m., to consider the above application.

W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector

Grand Trunk RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Victoria Day,

May 24, 1902

Return Tickets will be issued at

SINGLE FIRST-CLASS FARE

Between all Stations in Canada; all Stations in Canada to and from Detroit, Mich., Port Huron, Mich., Port Covington, N.Y., Bombay Jet, N.Y., Belton, N.Y., Massena Springs, N.Y., House's Point, N.Y., Island Pond, Vt., all Stations in Canada to but not from Buffalo, N.Y., Black Rock, N.Y., Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Suspension Bridge, N.Y.

Good Going May 23rd or 24th.

Valid returning from Destination on or before May 26th, 1902.

Tickets, and all information from agents Grand Trunk Railway System.

SEEDS FOR 1902

The largest and best assorted stock of **FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS** ever held in Napanee is now on sale at Symington's.

Buy Early

is the best advice I can give you.

Thos. Symington,

SEEDSMAN,
101st
Napanee.

Baskets, Clothes Hampers, Market Baskets, to go in buggies. A large assortment.

BOYLE & SON.

THE FREE PRESS.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

CANADA—FRIDAY, MAY 16th, 1902.

You'll find there is really no assortment to compare with the generous and complete varieties shown here.

Silk Velvets for and Coats.

comes 32 inches wide and cuts to in making the fashionable velvet are much used now. Perfect Black ile, \$2.75 a yard.

People to Know

I knitted underwaists for children; irtwaists in sizes 42 made of silk ens; that this is the only place you uine Am-I-Silk; that we have out-omen's Hosiery; that we have one arpet Rooms in Central Ontario; a complete stock of Boys' Wash ists and Shirts; the great advan- he Ping Pong Cashmere hose; that ating flags; that we have a staff iployees.

Shirts and

3.

Suits and Overalls.

ore were the wants of the little after so carefully as they are now turers.

RTS we have in sizes from 12½ to they are as well made and of as erial as the Men's. We have them 75c, and 85c. All perfectly fast

'S—for Boys 5 to 9 years at 50c. e have more coming in about a boys up to 15 years of age, at 75c.

—fast colors and beautiful patterns 75c. up to \$2.00 a suit.

o protect the Clothing and Stock- 35c, 50c, and 60c. a pair. All sewn and suspenders attached.

and See Our

WOOL SWEATERS in assorted eep roll collars—cuff collar and ped.

OYS' STRAW HATS—Men's from 1.50. Boys from 1.50 to 50c.

JOTS Culled from Exchanges.

Close's Mills are grinding every day. JAS. A. CLOSE.

Crossley and Hunter are conducting a very successful campaign in Trenton.

Mr. Damon Clark's residence on Piety Hill is being improved by a coat of paint.

Mr. J. R. Dsfoe is adding to the appearance of his residence on Bridge St, a large verandah.

Mr. W. J. Sheets, Cornwall, is dead. Aged 73 years. He was father of Prof. O. O. Sheets, Deseronto.

Mr. E. McLaughlin, of the C.P.R. office, has purchased the residence of Mrs. Rendell, John street, Napanee.

Mr. John Pratt, of Brighton, has purchased the Paisley House from Mr. A. E. Douglas and will take possession 1st June. Gas and Gasoline stoves. You will soon want them. We are headquarters for these goods. BOTTLE & SON.

Mr. J. W. Crossley of King, Ont. died on Saturday last. He was a brother of Rev. D. O. Crossley and evangelist Crossley.

Deseronto has formed a board of trade. The officers are,—president, P. Slaven, secretary, W. J. Mallory; treasurer, A. G. Bogart.

Mrs. Richard Arnott, Belleville, died on Saturday, aged thirty-eight years. She was a daughter of Daniel Gerow, Thurlow township.

Mr. J. E. Robitaille, St. Hyacinthe, Que., has been appointed auditor of the Bay of Quinte Railway, in the place of F. D. Buredett, who resigns.

Mr. William Fleming, one of the proprietors of the Brisco House, had the misfortune to have his right leg, below the knee, broken in a friendly soufle on Friday last.

Last week W. H. Hunter, of Royal Hotel, while moving a heavy box, had the second finger of his right hand so severely crushed, that amputation at the first joint was necessary.

A little German Band struck town on Monday. They produced fairly good music. Their repertoire includes "Hot Time," "Waltzes," "The Maple Leaf For-ever," "Soldiers of the King" and several sacred selections.

Mr. W. H. Spence and S. G. Hawley have opened an office in the building lately occupied by the John B. Scott Company, on Main St. They purpose carrying a stock of pianos as well as doing a life insurance business.

The body of John Logue, a railroad laborer, whose home is in Belleville, was found in the river at that place, on Tuesday morning. It evidently had been in the water for some days. Deceased was about 45 years of age.

A S. Kimmerly pays 12 cts. per dozen for eggs. I have a full line seed corn—Early Gleaming, Compton's Early, North Dakota, White Flint, Southern Sweet. I sell sugars cheaper than all other dealers. Try our celebrated 25 cent tea. Good tea two pounds for 25 cents. Paine's Celery Compound 85 cents per bottle.

Archie McEachern, the well-known champion bicycle rider, of Toronto, Ont., was killed at Atlantic City, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon while being paced by a motor tandem. The accident was the result of the breaking of the chain on the

BEEF TALLOW Must be free of all dirt and impurities and not burnt.

WANTED IN CAKES

Will pay the highest market price for a quantity delivered at our Lumber Yard, Napanee.

THE RATHBUN COMPANY.

R. Shipman, Agent.

SPLENDID LIBERAL DEMONSTRATION

Rousing Meeting for MADOLE at the Opera House.

Probably the most successful meeting of the present Lennox campaign, so far, was held in the opera house here on Wednesday evening. It was a rousing and successful meeting. There was a large and enthusiastic audience and a good array of first-class speakers. The various questions of the day were ably discussed.

Among the well known speakers were Messrs. M. S. Madole, the popular Liberal candidate; Joseph Haycock, ex-M.P.P., the former able leader of the Patrons in the Ontario Legislature; Mr. Anglin, of Toronto, son of the late Hon. Timothy Anglin; Hon. J. R. Stratton, Provincial Secretary. The speaking was practical and spirited throughout and the audience was enthusiastic. No doubt Mr. Madole gained many friends by the facts and arguments presented.

There were a large number of ladies present, and on the platform we noticed, besides the speakers, Messrs. B. E. Aylsworth, ex-M.P.P.; James H. Madden, W. S. Herrington, K.C.; T. B. German, John Pollard, H. B. Sherwood, Supt. of B. of Q. railway; Geo. E. Deroche, of Toronto, and others.

Mr. B. E. Aylsworth opened the meeting with some remarks, and called on Joseph Haycock for the first address. He is always popular, practical and witty and gave a short speech full of practical and suggestive points. As an old Patron his sympathies were with the present Ross Government. It embodied largely the policy and reforms for which the Patron party were formed, and for which they contended.

Mr. M. S. MADOLE, the popular Liberal candidate, followed in a really eloquent and able speech. The remark was very general that for a man of no greater experience on the political platform he shows remarkable oratorical abilities. He gives good promise that with a few years' experience as a member of the Ontario Legislature he will become one of the most eloquent and influential representatives Lennox county has yet had. He was well received and cheered much.

farmers' interests, to cheapen transportation of our surplus cattle, grain, cheese and butter, to the great markets of the world should be done. One should be made a cheap and profitable county to live in, and every inducement held out to keep our enterprising young men at home. He hoped to meet his opponent, Mr. Carscallen on the platform at some of the meetings, and that the whole campaign would be conducted in an honest and cordial manner, quite free from personal abuse of any kind. His speech was well received throughout.

Mr. ANGLIN confined himself to the several issues of this campaign, and asked the electors to consider them well and choose for themselves. He then dealt ably with the school book question, in which the Conservatives were struggling so hard to make a mountain out of a mole-hill. These books were never before so good, so cheap and so thoroughly Canadian as now. The entire course cost but \$5.77, lasting for years. It was one-third less than the course in any of the States, and less than in the other provinces. The Government required the price stamped on each book, so the people should not be overcharged. He also discussed and ably defended the pine and spruce timber policy, the tax on the rich corporations, for the relief of the farmers and others, and many other questions of importance.

HON. J. R. STRATTON, Provincial Secretary, spoke over an hour and received an attentive hearing throughout. He is admittedly one of the ablest campaign speakers of the Province. He is thoroughly informed in the various public questions, and carries conviction by his able array of figures and arguments. He dealt ably with the financial position of the Province,—the only one free of debt and with a substantial cash surplus; with the Educational system, which is admittedly one of the best conducted systems of any country; with the municipal system and with the system of colonization roads and supplies; with the management of our prisons, asylums and hospitals; with the

15c, and 85c. All perfectly fast
S—for Boys 5 to 9 years at 50c.
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50. Boys from 15c. to 50c.
FRONT NEGLIGEE SHIRTS—
stripes extra special \$1.00.
HOS 7c, 10c, 15c, and 25c.
WEAR 20c, 25c, 32½c, 40c, 50c,
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ABRAM WINTERS, Clerk.
7, May 13th, 1902.

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E. O. CLARK, Clerk.
Office, May 9th, 1902.

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W. A. ROSE,
License Inspector.

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Thos. Symington,
SEEDSMAN,
104½
Napanee.

askets, Clothes Hampers, Market Bas-
to go in buggies. A large assort-
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BOYLE & SON.

Block of plagues as well as doing a life
insurance business.
The body of John Logue, a railroad
laborer, whose home is in Belleville, was
found in the river at that place, on Tues-
day morning. It evidently had been in the
water for some days. Deceased was
about 45 years of age.
A S. Kimmerly pays 12 cts. per dozen
for eggs. I have a full line seed corn—
Early Gleaming, Compton's Early, North
Dakota, White Flint, Southern Sweet. I
sell sugars cheaper than all other dealers.
Try our celebrated 25 cent tea. Good tea
two pounds for 25 cents. Paine's Celery
Compound 85 cents per bottle.
Arobie McEachern, the well-known
champion bicycle rider, of Toronto, Ont.,
was killed at Atlantic City, N. J., on Tues-
day afternoon while being paced by a
motor tandem. The accident was the re-
sult of the breaking of the chain on the
motor cycle, and in the slowing up of the
tandem McEachern collided with it and
shot in the air like a rocket. His head
struck against a projecting board, which
cut a gash in his neck, the jugular vein be-
ing torn open. His death resulted twenty
minutes later. Deceased was well known
through this section, having taken part in
bicycle races here a number of years ago,
and his untimely death will be much re-
gretted by his admirers in town. Riding
the tandem were Alf. Boake and Robert
R. Thompson, who have raced with
McEachern for the past ten years, neither
of whom were injured.

A New Brunswick Lady Who Had
Become a Physical Wreck is
Marvellously Restored.

She Would Have the Whole
World Know That
PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND
Was Her Deliverer from
Disease.

A Special Message of Comfort For
Sick and Despondent Women.

Ten years of suffering from treacherous
kidney disease is of itself a heavy record of
sickness and agony for one frail woman.
When we add to kidney suffering, nervous-
ness, sleepless and continued overwork in
the home, it marks a condition of life that
draws forth our tenderest and deepest
sympathies.
Such a condition of life was bringing
Mrs. W. Irvine, of Queen St., St. John, N.
B., very close to the dark grave. Not-
withstanding the regular use of common
advertised remedies and doctors' pre-
scriptions, the ravages of disease continued,
and friends of Mrs. Irvine said with sad
voices, "she was going fast to death."
Just before deadly disease could finish
its work, the use of that wondrous life-
giver, Paine's Celery Compound, was
recommended. Soon, hope—a new hope
—cheered the sad heart and brightened up
the pallid face. A powerful, searching,
life-giving agent was working at the root
of disease. It was making new blood; it
was nourishing and strengthening nerves
and body; it was saving a precious life.
Take comfort and cheer, ye weary, sick
and diseased women, from Mrs. Irvine's
experience. The remedy that successfully
met and conquered her troubles will, with-
out fail, meet your case. Mrs. Irvine
speaks of her case as follows:
"I have been troubled for the past ten
years with kidney disease and have tried a
great many preparations and doctors'
prescriptions, but with little or no benefit.
For the last six months I have had a great
strain upon my system from night watch-
ing and overwork. I was breaking down;
my friends said, 'I was going fast to death.'
I resolved to try Paine's Celery Compound,
and used four bottles. My kidney trouble
disappeared; nervousness and sleeplessness
are troubles of the past, and my general
health is good. In a word, I am cured; I
wish you to publish this so that the world
can read it."

others.
Mr. B. E. Aylsworth opened the meeting
with some remarks, and called on Joseph
Haycock for the first address. He is al-
ways popular, practical and witty and gave
a short speech full of practical and sug-
gestive points. As an old Patron his sym-
pathies were with the present Ross Gov-
ernment. It embodied largely the policy
and reforms for which the Patron party
were formed, and for which they con-
tended.
Mr. M. S. MADOLE, the popular Liberal
candidate, followed in a really eloquent
and able speech. The remark was very
general that for a man of no greater ex-
perience on the political platform he shows
remarkable oratorical abilities. He gives
good promise that with a few years' ex-
perience as a member of the Ontario Legis-
lature he will become one of the most
eloquent and influential representatives
Lennox county has yet had. He was well
received and showed much familiarity
with the public questions of the day. He
is a native of Lennox, all his interests and
sympathies are here, and he is in thorough
touch with the majority sentiment of the
people here. He is for the most rigid
economy consistent with the efficiency of
the public service, thoroughly opposed to
the policy of granting bonuses and railway
subsidies, except possibly for the opening
up of actual colonization roads, and for the
thorough development of New and Old
Ontario. Ours is the finest of all the
provinces of this Dominion, and Lennox
is one of the finest farming counties of this
Province. Our farmers should not be
specially taxed to build up the other in-
terests. All that can be done to aid the

TO THE ELECTORS
—OF THE—
RIDING OF LENNOX.

GENTLEMEN,—
As you are no doubt aware, I have re-
ceived the unanimous nomination as a can-
didate to contest the representation of
Lennox in the Ontario Legislature at the
next Provincial General Election.
This, however, was not of my seeking,
but it was urged upon me so unanimously
that I felt it my duty to accept the respon-
sibility. I am, therefore, now in your
hands as a candidate, and respectfully
solicit the favor of your votes and
influence to secure my election. My long
residence in the county, and my business
relations, especially with the farming com-
munity, have placed me in a position to
know what action on the part of a repre-
sentative is required to promote their best
interests. The electors also know some-
thing of me and that I have sufficient
independence of character to take a course
of action, as their representative, which
will promote the interests they have at
heart; for apart from mere general con-
siderations, and from a local point of view
what benefits the people of the riding will,
in a large measure, benefit myself. If the
coming elections result in my return I
shall, while giving the Government gener-
ally my support, exercise my own inde-
pendent judgment as to the merits of every
measure submitted, having special regard
to the effects which such measure may
have upon the finances of the Province and
the general welfare of the whole people.
In my opinion the time has come when, on
the question of bonuses, a halt should be
called, and, if elected, I will use my vote
and influence against further grants in the
way of bonuses to corporations and private
individuals for their special personal bene-
fit.
I recognize the fact that the farming in-
dustry is by far the most important of our
industries, and I am in favor of every
measure that will advance it. But as no
industry can stand by itself, but must co-
operate with all others, I am in favor of a
policy of Provincial Development which
will utilize the resources of our new terri-
tory, promote settlement and industrial
activities, and reflect beneficially upon
every class and calling of the country,
having special regard to the laboring class
of the Province.
I will therefore pledge myself generally
to the support of all measures in this

direction, provided always that no interest
of the public is in any way injuriously
affected, morally, financially or otherwise.
Having accepted the candidature for
Lennox, I appeal to you for your support,
and should such support lead to my return
as your representative no act or course on
my part will make the electors regret that
they have placed such confidence in my
willingness and ability to serve them.
I propose holding a series of public
meetings throughout the riding before the
election, which will be addressed by my-
self, when I will be pleased to discuss the
questions affecting this Province of ours in
relation to its future management.
Yours truly,
M. S. MADOLE.

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questions affecting this Province of ours in
relation to its future management.
Yours truly,
M. S. MADOLE.

A PUBLIC MEETING
in the interests of
MR. M. S. MADOLE,
—will be held in—
FORRESTER'S HALL,
in the
VILLAGE of SELBY,
on FRIDAY EVENING,
May 16th, at 8.00 P.M.

Addresses will be delivered by the
Candidate and Joseph Haycock, Esq.
Mr. Carscallen or anyone on his behalf
will have an opportunity to address the
meeting.
"God Save the King."

Church of England Rects.
PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Sunday
services:—Holy Communion on first and
third Sundays of the month at the mid-day
service. On other Sundays at 8 a.m.
Matins, 11 a.m.; Evensong, 7 p.m.
PARISH OF BATH AND ODESSA—Services for
Whitsunday, May 18—St. John's, Bath,
Holy Communion at 8 a.m. and 11 a.m.;
Evensong at 7.30 p.m.; St. Alban's, Odessa,
Evensong at 8 p.m. N. B.—Evening
Services at Bath at 7.30 p.m. instead of 7
o'clock, until further notice.

CONFUSION OF CASTE.

CHAPTER XIII.

It had, somehow, come to be a custom that they never asked Letty to accompany them when they went out walking. Perhaps neither of them knew why she never went with them, but it was an understood thing—an arrangement that they all accepted tacitly.

And, in truth, that poor heart of hers, if it ached a little for any neglect that was shown her, at any rate harbored no bitterness in it. The child seemed to her always to belong so much more to her husband. She was like his mother, he often said; she had such pretty, dainty, lady-like ways; she was not like Letty, or Letty's folk.

"I sometimes feel almost as if I hadn't brought her into the world at all," Letty would say wistfully to Mrs. Markham, when occasionally her aunt came to visit her. "I sit and look at her, and feel as if she wasn't mine at all. And she feels it too—that's the strange thing—and she so young. She'll come to me for any little thing that I can do for her, but, when she's got it, it's her father that she'll go and stop with. She never stops with me."

And then the tears would come to Letty's eyes, perhaps, and made her gentle lament.

She stood in the sunshine to-day, she would wipe them away as she watching Dorcas and her father as they went hand in hand along the road. She had crossed the garden with them, and then stood looking after them, leaning on the garden gate. Her husband turned back once and nodded her a good-by, but the child was chatting and did not think of her.

"We'll go straight to the river—won't we?" Dorcas had begun to say. "We're going there first, and then we'll go and be lions."

It was a pretty river, winding its bright band of silver through the meadows—with thick woods coming down here and there to the water's edge—with sedges and bulrushes growing freely on its banks. A good river for some kinds of fish, so that anglers came often to it; there were some there to-day, patiently plying their craft.

Mr. Trelawney and Dorcas sat down for a long time, and watched the rippling of the water, and the flashing of the sunbeams on it, and talked together—of the birds that flew past above their heads—of the wild ducks skimming along the surface of the water—of the cows that came slowly along the meadow, and down to the river's edge to drink. Lazily they came, and lazily stood drinking for a little while, and then one after the other they plunged into the water, and swam to the opposite bank; and Dorcas broke into a shout of delighted childish laughter. A clear, ringing, contagious laugh. The pair of anglers, who were not far off, heard it and laughed too. They were a man and a boy, father and son, perhaps; strangers they seemed to be.

It had been a calm morning, but the wind began presently rather suddenly to rise. Dorcas' light straw hat blew off her head, and in a moment whirled it out of reach—a score of feet away.

"Oh!" cried Dorcas at this catastrophe, and then she began to run. But the hat ran faster than she did, and—as though for pure mischief and delight in baffling her—not only ran, but doubtless with a wild leap, to

Or
Gentility
Vs.
Nobility of Soul.

He sent Letty upstairs to provide the needed clothes, and himself stayed below with Mr. Harcourt. Poor Letty was ill-calculated to entertain this fine gentleman, and he was conscious of her unfitness to do it with a rather sharp and irritated consciousness.

"Will you come this way?" he said, and led his guest into the study, and shut the door upon him there.

"I wish I had something better than these to give you, but you see I have nothing here except Mr. Trelawney's clothes," Letty said to the boy, in her gentle, apologetic way, looking in his face as she tendered him the garments that she had selected for his use.

It was a bright, frank face, and something in it, as she looked at it, made her smile. The boy did not frighten her as his father did.

"Oh, they'll do capitally. It wouldn't be half the fun if they were the right size," he answered, with his pleasant laugh.

And then, when, five minutes afterwards, he came, rehabilitated, downstairs, though Letty met him on the stairs' foot, and would have taken the wetted garments from him, he insisted, with boyish eagerness, on carrying them to the kitchen fire with his own hands.

"Oh! I'll take them; don't you trouble yourself. That's the way to the kitchen, isn't it? What a jolly kitchen!" he exclaimed; and he stood in the doorway, and nodded at Elizabeth, who was carrying a leg of mutton in a saucepan, as if he had known her half his life.

They all went into the kitchen together—young Harcourt, Letty—Dorcas, with a roused and eager face.

"What a nice fire; they'll dry here like smoke!" said the lad.

"Yes, only you mustn't put them too close," cried Letty, and, laughing, drew back the clothes-horse that he was pushing to within a foot of the gate. "You should never try to make things dry too fast."

"I didn't know that. I thought the faster the better?"

"Oh no!"

"They are well soaked, aren't they?"

"Should you like to go to your papa now?" Letty said presently. "Or would you rather go into the garden?" she added, after a moment, a little timidly, for the boy did not appear to catch at her proposal that he should join his father very readily. "There would be no one to see you out there—I mean see how you're dressed, and Dorcas might show you about the place."

"Yes, I'd like that," said the lad, "if Dorcas would take me."

They looked rather an odd pair as they stepped into the open air; the girl in her neat frock, with dainty little booted and white-stockinged feet, the boy shambling by her side in the trousers and slippers of a man. Dorcas laughed as she looked at him, and then colored because she had laughed.

"You're thinking that I am a guy, aren't you? Well, you are not far wrong," he exclaimed, replying good humoredly to her laughter; "but I don't mind, if you don't. I'd rather be here than over there where you found us, for we had been at it for a couple of hours, and had not had so much as a bite. I think fishing is dull work when you don't catch any fish."

"Oh, I don't know where you'd like to

"Are we going to try once more now to get our walk, Dotty?" her father said to her, and she answered "Yes," readily, and they went out again together; but, though she held his hand and trotted by his side, she asked him none of the questions that she was so fond of asking usually; she appealed to him for no fairy story; the little mind had got filled with novel and absorbing thoughts, and as they rambled beneath the trees, it was only of Frank Harcourt that she talked, and of the things that Frank had told her.

I am afraid the repetition of all the wonders she had heard pleased herself more than it pleased her father.

"Your new friend seems to be an amazing chatterbox, Dotty," he said once. "I don't know how he can have contrived to tell you so much in so short a time; it would give me a headache, I am afraid, to listen to him."

He laughed as he spoke, and the child laughed too; but his was rather a sadder laugh than hers.

"Oh, it didn't give me a headache. I liked it," she answered, in all simplicity.

(To Be Continued.)

THE FRUITS OF JAVA.

The Durian is the Strangest of All the Varieties.

The fruits of Java are many and strange. The most common is the strangest of all. It is called the durian and grows like a huge excrescence from the trunk of a tree somewhat similar to our pear tree. The fruit, which is pear shaped, grows to a great size, often several feet in length, and has a yellow skin, rough like a pine-apple. The most remarkable thing about the durian, however, is its odor. To say you can smell it a block off is putting it mildly. A combination of aged eggs and the ripest cheese would not be compared with it. When you break open the hull to find what can be the cause of all this disturbance to your olfactory nerves, you find a great cluster of snow white kernels which taste like strangely delicious custard, your amazement is greater still. Another strange fruit is the serpent fruit, so called from the fact that its skin is the exact counterpart of a snake. There is the pomoloe, like a great orange; the potato fruit, which resembles that vegetable in all but its fine flavor; the custard apple, with a yellow custard like pulp, having a rather decided taste of turpentine; the poppae, like a melon growing on a tree; the great jack fruit of rather a coarse flavor; a small yellow fruit with an unpronounceable native name, encased in a great burr like a chestnut, and a hundred other varieties, some good, some indifferent, and some entirely unpalatable to any but a native. The orange is rather a scarce fruit, but the pineapple and banana are abundant and delicious. There are more than twenty varieties of bananas native to Java.

The most delicious of all the fruits however, is the mangosteen. For years an enormous reward has awaited the man who would bring a basket to the Queen of Holland, but unfortunately the fruit is too perishable and to taste it you must go to the country where it grows. Encased in a hard purple shell, lined with an exquisite gauze, are a number of snow-white sections something like those of an orange, only each one growing smaller as they round the core. Each section contains one seed encased in a substance like the pulp of the grape. To describe the flavor would be impossible, but if you can imagine a perfect blending of the flavors of the grape, orange, pineapple and banana you may have a faint notion of the delicious flavor

FRACTIOUS MULES SH

NEW INVENTION TRIED WITH SUCCESS.

Formerly It Required Efforts of Dozen Men to Shoe Two Animals.

Shoeing fractious mules by aid machinery has just been tried at Louis with success. It was in a shop at the corner of Te and Walnut streets a few days ago and the machine won, to the humiliation of two mules. They were genuine obstinate, cross-grained Missouri mules, that for general "cussedness" have earned more than a local reputation.

Men have put it down that, while it is a difficult thing to convince a woman against her will, it is next impossible to convince a mule. The particular mules were, apparently, the opinion, that it demeaned the high estate of Missouri muledom to be shod. Heretofore it had required a force of at least a dozen men shoe them. Of the dozen it was a strange thing if more than three came out of the battle unscathed and horseshoers considered themselves lucky to get off with less than broken arm.

With the machine's aid the mules were shod without casualties, they came forth from the experience meek and chastened animals.

Crow and Dynamite are the names of the mules. They haul a spring cart, and have demolished several heavy sprinkling wagons, say nothing of pinking at different times with hind leg uppercuts drivers upon the

HIGH SEATS OF THE CART

The machine used came from Reolaer, Ind., where lives the inventor. The apparatus is a combination of tackle, beams, ropes, a heavy canvas belt and a sliding lever, with device at its bottom for grasping animal's hoofs. The beams are attached to the wall about two inches apart; the horse or mule sandwiched in between; the tackle serves to hold the head and legs; the belt is fastened under body and helps to sustain the weight of the hoof is held by the lever, and horseshoer does his work in safety.

When Old Crow was led out, looked at the invention askance, held one long ear very straight, perked the other far back. Then poked both ears forward and wagged both wisely, as if to say "No you don't."

There was a crowd of men standing about—horseshoers from surrounding towns and others who wanted to see the fun. Old Crow was induced to take his stand what seemed an innocent distance from the beams.

Then, in an instant, the beams were swung around toward him, he found himself buckled between them. Ropes were attached to halter so he could not move his head in any direction, and an effort was made to fasten the canvas belt upon him.

Then Old Crow understood that matter was serious. He commenced kicking with all four legs at once. He made the floor shake and beams creak, and the bystanders sought out the high places, but was unnecessary. In another moment a strap was passed around hind legs above the knee, and chief kicking gear was under control. The belt was put in place.

THE HOOFS WERE SEIZED.

In twenty minutes he had a new set of shoes, yet he was not in the least proud of them. He realized that had been beaten, that the tradition of muledom had been transgressed and such a woebegone animal as Old Crow when he was released from his shackles could not be imagined.

Dynamite, with slight variations

drinking for a little while, and then no after the other they plunged into the water, and swam to the opposite bank; and Dorcas broke into a shout of delighted childish laughter. A clear, ringing, contagious laugh. The pair of anglers, who were not far off, heard it and laughed too. They were a man and a boy, father and son, perhaps; strangers they seemed to be.

It had been a calm morning, but the wind began presently rather suddenly to rise. Dorcas' light straw hat blew off her head, and in a moment whirled it out of reach—a score of feet away.

"Oh!" cried Dorcas at this catastrophe; and then she began to run, but the hat ran faster than she did, and—as though for pure mischief and delight in baffling her—not only ran, but suddenly, with a wild leap in the air, tossed itself into the river, and went bounding away on the water like a boat.

Dorcas gave another cry of distress, but her cry was checked the next moment by a pleasant boyish voice.

"Don't be afraid. I'll get it back for you," the friendly voice called out, and the younger of the two anglers plunged into the river, and in two or three moments more the runaway hat was arrested, and brought to land.

"I am afraid you have given yourself a wetting," Mr. Trelawney said, reaching the scene of action just as the capture had been made, and looking—not perhaps with specially pleased eyes—at the pair of legs before him that were dripping down water on the grass. "Neither you nor your trousers will be the better for this sort of bath, my young friend."

"Oh! my trousers will dry again," the lad answered, with a laugh and a blush; but his companion, coming up too at this moment, glanced at him and shook his head.

"You will have to come away with me, my lad, and see if they can give you a fire at the inn to dry yourself."

"If it is necessary to go somewhere, you had better come home with me," Mr. Trelawney said reluctantly, and with rather cold politeness. "The inn is a mile away, my house is just there—behind the trees. As we have been the cause of your mishap, we ought to do our best to remedy it."

"Well, if you will kindly give us the use of a fire for half an hour—" the elder of the strangers said, a little haughtily. He was a tall man, and he bore himself as though he thought that, in other matters besides that of bodily height, he towered above the common creatures of creation. His name was Harcourt, he told Mr. Trelawney; and Mr. Trelawney smiled to himself, for he had heard of these Harcourts before, who were connections of the Warburtons, and who prided themselves on their blue blood.

When they reached the house, Mr. Trelawney muttered an introduction to his wife, and Harcourt began rather loftily to apologize for the trouble they were giving her. He was not a man whose manner set timid people at their ease, and Letty, to her husband's annoyance, blushed at his address, and became almost tongue-tied. The grandeur of her visitor awed her, and she let it be seen that she was awed.

"Oh, pray don't say anything. I'm sure it is we who ought to be sorry. I'm so vexed that—the young gentleman has got himself wet," she could only murmur nervously, betraying by her awkward shyness all that at the moment Mr. Trelawney felt he would have most wished to hide.

"Well, we can apologize to one another presently. Let our first business be to get the boy into a pair of dry trousers," he said quickly, with hardly restrained impatience, and began to lead the way indoors.

"Yes, I'd like that," said the lad, "if Dorcas would take me."

They looked rather an odd pair as they stepped into the open air; the girl in her neat frock, with dainty little booted and white-stockinged feet, the boy shambling by her side in the trousers and slippers of a man. Dorcas laughed as she looked at him, and then colored because she had laughed.

"You're thinking that I am a guy, aren't you? Well, you are not far wrong," he exclaimed, replying good humoredly to her laughter; "but I don't mind, if you don't. I'd rather be here than over there where you found us, for we had been at it for a couple of hours, and had not had so much as a bite. I think fishing is dull work when you don't catch any fish."

"I don't know where you'd like to go," she said, breaking a little silence that had fallen between them. "We've got some cocks and hens, but I don't know if you'd care to see them; and we have a cow—"

"Oh, we've had cows enough for to-day. We've seen seven cows, you know, swim across a river," the lad interrupted, laughing. "No, I don't care much about the cocks and hens, and those things, but I'll tell you what I should like: I can't get on in these shoes very well, but I should like to sit down there under that tree, and talk."

"Would you?" exclaimed Dorcas, brightening. "Oh, I should like that too."

"Come along then, and I'll tell you a lot of things. You haven't got any brothers, have you?"

"No," said Dorcas.

"Well, I thought you hadn't. I'll tell you something about Eton, where I go to school, if you like."

"Oh, will you?" cried Dorcas, gratefully.

"Yes, as much as ever you'd care to hear."

And then Mr. Frank Harcourt leaned back against the tree at whose base he had placed himself, and, happy in the possession of an interested listener, began to talk.

They sat together for nearly an hour; the boy pouring forth, the girl asking questions. At the hour's end a call came for them from the house.

"That lad seems to think he is going to spend the rest of the day here," Mr. Harcourt was saying, as he stood at the hall door, with a scornful laugh. "He is taking his ease, I think." And he watched the two children for a few minutes before he called to Frank.

"How long do you think it takes to dry a pair of trousers, my boy?" he asked as the lad came up. "I have been waiting for you for this last half hour."

"I didn't know you were waiting for me, sir. I won't keep you a moment," Frank said.

He ran upstairs and dressed himself. He met Letty in the hall as he came down again, and thanked her for the clothes she had lent him with the boyish ease and grace that seemed to come to him so naturally. Then they all stood together talking for a few moments before they bade one another good-by.

The unexpected visit had been but a small incident—the accident of an hour—a thing that in an active life would have been forgotten almost as soon as it was past; but in this quiet existence of the Trelawneys incidents happened rarely, and when their guests were gone, somehow each one, in his or her degree, felt that it was difficult to go back at once to the occupations that had been interrupted; in Mr. Trelawney's mind there was a certain consciousness of irritation; and in the minds of Letty and Dorcas a sense of excitement; in Dorcas' alone perhaps a vague feeling of expectancy. Had not this afternoon's companionship been something new and delightful to her?—a pleasure hitherto untasted?—a thing she longed to taste again?

live to Java. The most delicious of all the fruits however, is the mangosteen. For years an enormous reward has awaited the man who would bring a basket to the Queen of Holland, but unfortunately the fruit is too perishable and its taste it you must go to the country where it grows. Encased in a hard purple shell, lined with an exquisite gauze, are a number of snow-white sections something like those of an orange, only each one growing smaller as they round the core. Each section contains one seed encased in a substance like the pulp of the grape. To describe the flavor would be impossible, but if you can imagine a perfect blending of the flavors of the grape, orange, pineapple and banana you may have a faint notion of the delicious flavor of the mangosteen.

THE PSYCHOLOGY OF HAIR.

Coarse black hair indicates power of character, with a tendency to sensuality. Straight stiff black hair and beard indicate coarse, strong, rigid and straightforward personality. Fine hair generally denotes exquisite sensibilities; flat, straight hair a melancholy but constant habit. Harsh, upright hair is the sign of a reticent and sour spirit, a stubborn and cruel character. Coarse red hair and whiskers are accompanied by violent animal passions, but some force of individuality. Auburn hair, on the contrary, denotes the highest order of sentiment and intensity of feeling, purity of thought and the greatest capacity for pain or pleasure. Crisp, curly hair, we regret to say, is indicative of a hasty, impetuous and rash character, and, generally, light hair is characteristic of a sympathetic and indolent constitution. There is no doubt that the coloring matter of the hair may be in some way affected, or may affect, the disposition, for it is an odd thing how often the sulphur in red hair or the carbon in black appears in the individual's acts and thoughts.

WEALTH OF THE RAND.

Mr. Willcocks, the great African expert, in a recent lecture delivered at Cairo, Egypt, said that Johannesburg, seated like a monarch on the highest Rand, with an unbroken stretch of 30 miles of factories on either side, with a reported wealth of \$10,000,000,000, will realize one day the destiny marked out by Lord Milner of growing into one of the greatest cities of the world, with a population of 5,000,000. It has been estimated that within five years after the restoration of normal conditions of mining there will be 17,000 stamps dropping on the Rand.

WARY.

"No," said Miss Cayenne, "I couldn't think of marrying him." "Why not?" "He is a dentist." "Dentistry is a very lucrative and highly esteemed profession." "Yes; but he would have the right to insist on filling my teeth. Fancy giving one such a deadly advantage in an argument!"

A HOUSE-CLEANING EPISODE.

Clara—"Oh, Clarence, I hear a burglar downstairs!" Clarence—"Well, let me alone! By the time he falls over the step-ladders and spills buckets as I did when I came in he'll wish he was somewhere else."

GARDENING.

"I noticed you hoeing your garden yesterday. What are you raising?" "Blisters, mostly."

UP TO DATE.

"What's the secret of success?" "Save the millions and the billions will take care of themselves."

Then Old Crow understood that the matter was serious. He commenced kicking with all four legs at once. He made the floor shake and the beams creak, and the bystanders sought out the high places, but it was unnecessary. In another moment a strap was passed around his hind legs above the knee, and his chief kicking gear was under control. The belt was put in place and THE HOOFS WERE SEIZED.

In twenty minutes he had a new set of shoes, yet he was not in the least proud of them. He realized that he had been beaten, that the traditions of muledom had been transgressed, and such a woe-begone animal as was Old Crow when he was released from his shackles could not be imagined.

Dynamite, with slight variations, was put through the same program. He found kicking to no purpose, though he temporarily delayed the adjustment of the belt. Then he simply sat down on his haunches and resisted for a time every inducement to return to all fours. He looked like an immense dog in this position, and it seemed as if he was to baffle his tormentors.

But one of the men seized his tail and gave it a mighty tug. Dynamite rose with a jump, and his hind feet shot back and around like a spring gun. But the man was out of range, and soon Dynamite was as contrite in spirit as was his team-mate.

PREDICTING THE WEATHER

SURPRISING DISCOVERY OF MR. HUGH CLEMENTS.

When Sun and Moon Repeat Themselves Weather Will Do the Same.

Mr. Hugh Clements, of Dulwich, England, comes forward with what he announces as a "coronation year discovery," by which any intelligent person can predict the daily height of the barometer, the temperature and the direction of the wind in any part of the world for any day in the future.

It is a large order. As may be imagined, the moon has a good deal to do with it. Mr. Clements has been at work on this subject for twenty years, and to a London Daily News representative he confided some of his results.

He started out on this great inquiry in the interests of agriculture and carefully compared the weather records with the motions of the planets. Nothing came of it except that he incidentally discovered the cause of sun spots. But when he examined the motions of the moon he found at once that the weather exactly corresponded with them. In fact, to state the matter in his own immortal words, he finds that "meteorology is an exact science," the weather is "not an outcome of blind chance," but of fixed laws, and is a function of the phases of the moon.

Meton, in the sixth century, B.C. made the first discovery in meteorological science, when he found that the moon has a

CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

Then Hipparchus found that the moon's apse moved forward 40 degrees each year. After this there was a break of about sixteen centuries, "during which the human mind seemed to sleep," and then came Copernicus, who was followed later by Clements.

It has been left to the latter piece together all the discoveries of his predecessors in one complete system.

Briefly, his discovery is that what the motions and relative positions of the earth, the sun and the moon repeat themselves the weather will do the same. All the tides and air cu

FRACIOUS MULES SHOD

NEW INVENTION TRIED WITH SUCCESS.

Formerly It Required Efforts of a Dozen Men to Shoe Two Animals.

Shoeing fractious mules by aid of machinery has just been tried at St. Louis with success. It was mule shoeing machine in a shop at Tenth and Walnut streets a few days ago, and the machine won, to the utter humiliation of two mules. They are genuine obstinate, cross-grained Missouri mules, that for general usefulness have earned more than local reputation.

Men have put it down that, while it is a difficult thing to convince a man against his will, it is next to impossible to convince a mule. These fractious mules were, apparently, of the opinion, that it demeaned the high estate of Missouri muledom to be shod. Heretofore it had required force of at least a dozen men to shoe them. Of the dozen it was a range thing if more than three men out of the battle unscathed, and horsehoers considered themselves lucky to get off with less than a broken arm.

With the machine's aid the mules were shod without casualties, and they came forth from the experience sleek and chastened animals. Old Crow and Dynamite are the names of the mules. They haul a sprinkling cart, and have demolished several heavy sprinkling wagons, to say nothing of pinking at different times with hind leg uppercuts the drivers upon the

HIGH SEATS OF THE CARTS.

The machine used came from Renalder, Ind., where lives the inventor. The apparatus is a combination of ratchet, beams, ropes, a heavy canvas belt and a sliding lever, with a vice at its bottom for grasping the animal's hoofs. The beams are attached to the wall about two feet six inches apart; the horse or mule is wedged in between; the tackle serves to hold the head and hind legs; the belt is fastened under the body and helps to sustain the weight; the hoof is held by the lever, and the horsehoer does his work in safety.

When Old Crow was led out he looked at the invention askance. He did one long ear very straight and jerked the other far back. Then he jerked both ears forward and then sagged both wisely, as if to say, "No you don't."

There was a crowd of men standing about—horsehoers from surrounding towns and others who wanted to see the fun. Old Crow was induced to take his stand at what seemed an innocent distance from the beams.

Then, in an instant, the beams were swung around toward him and he found himself buckled between them. Ropes were attached to his hind legs so he could not move his head in any direction, and an effort was made to fasten the canvas belt under him.

Then Old Crow understood that the matter was serious. He commenced creaking with all four legs at once, he made the floor shake and the beams creak, and the bystanders sought out the high places, but it was unnecessary. In another moment a strap was passed around his hind legs above the knee, and his left kicking gear was under control. The belt was put in place and

THE HOOF WAS SEIZED.

Twenty minutes he had a new set of shoes, yet he was not in the least out of them. He realized that he had been beaten, that the traditions of muledom had been transgressed, and such a woebegone animal as was Old Crow when he was released from his shackles could not be imagined. Dynamite, with slight variations,

rents will be the same, and the weather in each place will be what it was at the corresponding period.

If the corresponding period were a year ago this would be easy. But you really never know how long three bodies can go on hovering about each other without repeating their motions until you consider the case of the earth, the sun and the moon. The nineteen year cycle of the eclipses is a mere trifle. There is also the cycle of 18.6 years performed by the moon's nodes in carrying round the ecliptic, and the performance is done in such a giddy and unstable fashion that the moon oscillates five degrees on one side and then five degrees on the other. Then the moon's apse declines to fall into step either with the nodes or with the cycle of eclipses, and makes a round of calls on the plane of the ecliptic, which takes 8.86 years to complete.

Thus you have to go back a long time to get the least common multiple of these various cycles, and if it be a fact that the weather in London to-morrow will be the same as on the corresponding date at the time of the visit of Julius Caesar, the fact is of no use, because we have no record of

THE WEATHER ON THAT DAY.

Then, to be strictly accurate, you must allow for the earth's irregularities, as well as those of the moon, and the earth is well known to have a slight lurching movement which produces the procession of the equinoxes. Taking this into account, the sun, earth and moon, have not exactly repeated their relative movements since many thousand years before Adam and Eve took possession of paradise.

There is another difficulty which would have daunted any man with less intellect than Mr. Clements. Sir Robert Ball told us two years ago that changes in the distribution of polar ice cause the earth to alter her axis, and to hitch the equator up a few miles here and there, much as a seaman adjusts his belt. This was very disrespectful of Sir Robert Ball. The equator had never been attacked like that before. But it is to be feared the charge is only too true.

This business about the equator is the most awkward of all for Mr. Clements. The other motions to be dealt with are periodical. The procession of the equinoxes is rather dilatory, taking 25,867 years to complete, but still it does work round at last.

But this hitching up of the equator is an irregular movement, which vitiates all conclusions. It is supposed to have been one of the prime causes of the flood, and some scientists say that the accumulation of ice at the South Pole at present is getting quite top heavy, and that unless the crew of the Discovery are careful with their guns, and tread very lightly, we may have it all slipping down into the sea. The effect would be a tidal wave probably a mile high, and a permanent addition to the height of the sea which would

SUBMERGE ALL LONDON

except two little islands—one at the Crystal Palace and the other at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.

Strange though it may seem, the probabilities are that the relative movements of the earth, the moon and the sun are never exactly repeated. This has led Mr. Clements to adopt a simpler method than hunting up weather records for a corresponding day in the past that never really existed. He now takes a date in a recent past, writes down its barometrical record, and makes allowances for differences in the position of the heavenly bodies. The horizontal parallax of the moon, the declination of the moon and the declination of the sun have to be allowed for, and there you are! You

LYNCHED BY GOVERNMENT

SOMETIMES NECESSARY TO USE SEVERE MEASURES.

Islands Are Blown Up, and Offenders Destroyed by the Boat-load.

To-day Port Said, in Egypt, is as orderly and as safe as any English country village. Twenty-five years ago it was notorious as the wickedest place on earth. No respectable stranger was safe out of doors after dark, and everybody went armed.

This state of affairs was principally due to the hordes of low-class laborers, the refuse and off-scourings of the Levant, who had been engaged in building the Suez Canal, and who, when it was completed, settled down in Port Said, and lived on their wits and by their knives.

One day, however, a succession of more than usually atrocious murders woke the Egyptian Government out of its then normal condition of lazy lassitude, with the result that an energetic prefect of police was forthwith appointed, and given to understand that "something" had got to be done. "All right," replied that individual, "I'll do it; but first give me a gunboat."

The prefect got his gunboat from the Government and he chartered on his own responsibility an ancient and dilapidated sailing vessel. On board the latter he placed some three hundred of the worst cut-throats and scoundrels he could lay his hands on, and when they were safely under hatches the ship put to sea. With her, also, went the gunboat. The latter returned. The former never.

A FEARFUL VENGEANCE.

It was a stern lesson but also a salutary one. When the terrible tale got brayed abroad in the town and neighborhood, the rest of the members of the murderous gang, that had for so long made life in Port Said infernal for peaceable people, jumped suddenly to the conclusion that a change of air would not be amiss, and next week's steamers, whether eastward or westward bound were crowded with "undesirables" fleeing to escape from Port Said, and Port Said's terrible prefect.

The Boers were never very conspicuous for tenderness when dealing with the natives. Neither were their ancestors, the Dutch. Early in the history of Cape Colony, their treachery and barbarity led to reprisals by the blacks, whereupon the Dutch Government sent out a man-of-war to exact retribution. A grand durbar was held on shore, near where Cape Town now stands, and the chiefs and headmen, together with their wives, were hospitably entertained by the visitors.

For three days and three nights the festivities continued, and, on their termination, an old, but very large cannon was brought from the ship as a present to the head chief of the tribe. Prior to landing it, however, it had been loaded to the muzzle with powder and canister shot, and, as soon as a sufficient number of natives had crowded round to examine it, it was fired by a lanyard pulled from a distance by a concealed sailor. The resultant explosion was terrific, bursting the gun to atoms, and killing or maiming hundreds of the unhappy blacks.

DRIVING A TRIBE TO SUICIDE.

Even more hideous was the artifice adopted by the Boers in 1857, to punish the Amaxosa tribe. With characteristic Boer "slimness" they bribed several of their (the Amaxosa's) witch-doctors (Mlimos) to preach to the ignorant and credulous people a new and wonderful doctrine. It was predicted among them that, on condition of a complete sacrifice of their lives and property, a resurrection would take place on a certain

ON THE FARM.

THE GUERNSEY COW.

Guernsey, the second in size of the Channel Islands, belongs to England, and is situated in the English Channel, about 70 miles from the English coast. The Guernsey type of cattle was gradually developed until its merits became prominent, when in 1879, a law was passed forbidding the bringing of any more cattle to the island under penalty of a heavy fine, the slaughter of the cattle, and the forfeiture of the boat and tackle bringing them. Since this date Guernsey cattle have been kept pure. The climate is mild and moist with a moderate range of temperature. The farms are small, averaging seven or eight acres, are highly cultivated and the Guernsey cattle have for generations been cared for by women and children.

Through the long summer the cattle are tethered with short ropes and from birth are frequently not turned out of doors until their first calves are born. The tethering of the cows begins in February, and this with the slight range of temperature has developed a cow with strong constitution and perfect health.

A CASE OF TUBERCULOSIS

has never been known on the island and has never been found in a Guernsey at the time of importation. The small size of the farms has made intensive farming necessary, so that for generations only cows giving good yields could be kept and bred, and as butter was the product sold, rich milkers were selected. The petting and kindness of the caretakers served to make the disposition of the cows still kinder and centuries of such care and selection have intensified this characteristic of the Guernsey.

The Guernsey cow is strictly a dairy animal, has the true wedge-like dairy form, but well developed through the heart, and with well sprung ribs, having plenty of room for vigorous vital organs. The true Guernsey color is orange or lemon, fawn and white; with heads long and fine, with large nostrils and broad expanse between the eyes, which are large and bright with a quiet, and gentle expression. The horns are small, neatly turned and have a rich amber tint, especially strong near the base. The neck is long and slender, withers thin, fore-quarters light, limbs neat and not too long.

THE BODY IS DEEP

with roomy paunches, wide hips and great length between hip bone and base of tail. The udder is large, extending well forward and is brought up well behind with large teats placed well apart and fed by long, large and tortuous milk veins. The skin is thin, deeply colored and is thickly covered with soft fine hair. The rich golden color is one of the strong characteristics of the Guernseys. It shows itself on the horns, hoofs, skin and whole body. It glows on the udder in the sunlight, is deep and rich inside the ears, on the end of tail, but is strongest in the color of the milk, cream and butter. Mature cows average about 1,000 lbs. in weight, with ranges from 800 to 1,800 lbs each. The Guernsey is quiet in disposition, and not easily disturbed, is healthy, long lived, and a good milker at an advanced age. Cows met with in Guernsey gave good yields at 14 to 20 years old. Guernsey breeders have persistently opposed the seven days' test as being of little value in

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But one of the men seized his tail and gave it a mighty tug. Dynamite rose with a jump, and his hind legs shot back and around like a winged gun. But the man was out of range, and soon Dynamite was as strident in spirit as was his team-mate.

PREDICTING THE WEATHER

STARTLING DISCOVERY OF MR. HUGH CLEMENTS.

When Sun and Moon Repeat Themselves Weather Will Do the Same.

Mr. Hugh Clements, of Dulwich, England, comes forward with what announces as a "coronation year discovery," by which any intelligent person can predict the daily height of the barometer, the temperature and the direction of the wind in any part of the world for any day in the future.

It is a large order. As may be imagined, the moon has a good deal to do with it. Mr. Clements has been working on this subject for twenty years, and to a London Daily News representative he confided some of his results.

He started out on this great inquiry in the interests of agriculture. He carefully compared the weather records with the motions of the moon. Nothing came of it except that he incidentally discovered the use of sun spots. But when he examined the motions of the moon he found at once that the weather exactly corresponded with them. In fact, to state the matter in his own mortal words, he finds that "meteorology is an exact science," the latter is "not an outcome of blind chance," but of fixed laws, and is a reflection of the phases of the moon. Leton, in the sixth century, B.C., made the first discovery in meteorological science, when he found that the moon has a

CYCLE OF NINETEEN YEARS.

When Hipparchus found that the moon's apse moved forward 40 degrees each year. After this there was a break of about sixteen centuries, "during which the human mind seemed to sleep," and then came Ptolemy, who was followed later by Clements.

He has been left to the latter to tie together all the discoveries of his predecessors in one complete system.

Briefly, his discovery is that when the motions and relative positions of the earth, the sun and the moon repeat themselves the weather will do the same. All the tides and air cur-

except two little islands—one at the Crystal Palace and the other at Jack Straw's Castle, Hampstead Heath.

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O'MALLEY WAIST.

A pretty design for a slender figure. The body of the waist may be made of either tannine or chalice or any soft fabric, while the yoke may be of either striped silk, grenadine or Louise silk. Whatever the material used, it may be tucked or accorion plaited. At the seam of the yoke and body of the waist there comes the butterfly fold in both the front and back. The silk material used in the draped fold is again produced in the elbow puff of the sleeve. The soft and thin material used in the sleeve has tucks running around the arm in the upper part, and lengthwise in the lower arm.

Quantities of material required.—Thirty-two and thirty-four bust measure will require two and one-half yards of tuck silk twenty inches wide for the yoke and sleeves, and one and one-half yards of plain silk for the lower portion of the waist, puffs and fold. Thirty-six bust measure will require two and three-fourths yards of fancy silk, and one and three-fourths yards of plain silk. Thirty-eight and forty bust measure will require three yards of tuck silk and two yards of plain fabric.

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Off the northern extremity of Formosa there are a number of jagged fragments of rock projecting fang-like from out the foam-swirl that ever surrounds them. They mark the spot where, not more than twenty years ago, an island existed. It was not of great extent, but being entirely girt by perpendicular rocks, and surrounded by dangerous reefs, it formed a natural citadel of immense strength. Probably for this reason it had been selected as their chosen haunt, by a band of some two hundred of the most bloodthirsty ruffians existing, even in those pirate infested waters. Murders innumerable they had to their credit, and many a peaceful trading junk disappeared for ever in the vicinity of

THEIR WAVE-WASHED LAIR.

But, one day, they made a big mistake in capturing a French schooner, and the French Government demanded in no uncertain terms the punishment of the pirates from China and Japan, both of which powers claimed at that time to exercise a sort of quasi-sovereignty over Formosa.

A few months later, a man-of-war, flying Japan's flag, hove-to off the island, and the pirates prepared for a desperate fight. The war-ship, however, did not seem very intent on business, merely firing a few shells that did little or no apparent damage. But, meanwhile a number of boats had put off from the vessel for a cave that was known to run right into and underneath the interior of the island, where it ended in a dry and nearly circular chamber, some forty feet high.

Into this natural mine was conveyed a huge store of dynamite, the boats making three separate trips to and from the ship to that end. Then when all was ready, a slow-match was lighted, the boats rowed hurriedly away, and the man-of-war steamed a mile or two further out to sea. Ten minutes—fifteen—twenty—then the expected happened. The island exploded like a gigantic bombshell, and when the swell subsided all that was left above water were the half-dozen or so of jagged and projecting rocks, that are known to-day far and wide throughout the China Seas as the "Pirates' Teeth."

DURING HIS ABSENCE.

He—"I know it! I feel it! You have been flirting with some other man."

She—"But, my dear, I was so lonely without you."

skin is thin, deeply colored and is thickly covered with soft, fine hair. The rich golden color is one of the strong characteristics of the Guernseys. It shows itself on the horns, hoofs, skin and whole body. It glows on the udder in the sunlight, is deep and rich inside the ears, on the end of tail, but is strongest in the color of the milk, cream and butter. Mature cows average about 1,000 lbs. in weight, with ranges from 800 to 1,800 lbs. each. The Guernsey is quiet in disposition, and not easily disturbed, is healthy, long lived, and a good milker at an advanced age. Cows met with in Guernsey gave good yields at 14 to 20 years old. Guernsey breeders have persistently opposed the seven days' test as being of little value in indicating a cow's ability for a year's work and also because of the tendency to injure the cow in feeding for such tests.

A CLEAN FARM.

It is a noticeable fact that but few farmers seem to care about the appearance of the farms farther than is absolutely necessary to make the crops. With some, no effort is put forth to destroy a weed unless it is in the track of the plow. Nor is a fence or a gate kept in repair any farther than may be necessary to restrain the stock. A clean farm is not only one that has a cleared-up appearance, but one where there is a destruction of all weeds that take life and strength from the crops and cultivated crops, writes an experienced farmer.

Weeds will, in time, restore life and strength to worn out lands, but there is no living profit meantime; they are too slow. Grasses and clovers will do the work with much more speed and profit, and a neat pasture adds much to the appearance of the farm. Some men consider full-grown ragweed a benefit to the soil, and a protection to the grass and clover in winter. Does it never occur to them that ragweed, either dead or green, cannot add to the attractiveness of the farm? While I find it almost impossible to keep down all weeds, I do not let them grow because I attach any value to them above what I could get from the growth of plants that are useful for

FORAGE AND FOOD.

A pasture may be enhanced in beauty by irregular outline and undulating surface, but a field cultivated in more attractive with level surface and parallel fences. It does not add to the beauty of a farm to allow the fences to be overgrown with vines and bushes. It is a good thing for a young farmer to cultivate the habit of keeping things in shape about his fields and buildings, and it is a habit that develops to his advantage. If there are stones on the surface of the land, they should be gathered with wagons or sleds; what are left may be put into small piles over fields, or in the fence corners, to be removed some other time. Stones are brought up with each plowing; but if the farmer forms the habit of picking them up as he passes over his fields the habit sticks to him like a bur. When the farmer takes his mower seat to cut a heavy piece of meadow, there is great satisfaction in knowing that there is not a stick or stone in the whole field to check his work. One of the hardest corners to keep in order is the place where refuse lumber and broken rails are kept. These pieces accumulate very rapidly, specially where rail fences are going out of use. Old boards are often kept and moved about until they are worn out with travel and weather. It is much better to gladden the heart of your wife by turning all this stuff into stovewood while it is solid. The clearing out adds much to the neatness of the premises.

HOUSEHOLD.

PAINTING AND PAPERING.

Painting and papering are the two features of housecleaning that cause at once the most trouble and the most satisfaction—if good taste and judgment has ruled in the selection of colors. A hurried choice and a wrong idea of economy are responsible for a good many failures to achieve pleasing results. The paper must be considered not alone for its price, its quality and its pattern, but with reference to the size of the room, its exposure, and the color of the woodwork, the carpet, and the style of furniture to be placed in it.

Wall paper has an exasperating fashion-of looking very different on the wall than it did in the roll at the shop. For this reason it is wise to get a sample of the paper, take it home, put it up on the wall and study it for a day or two, considering it in regard to the surroundings. It is not good economy to choose a very cheap paper; it costs as much to put on as a better one while not possessing the wearing quality of a higher grade. Nor will it look well as long as the higher priced paper.

Almost everyone knows that a striped paper—a not too conspicuous stripe, however—gives apparent height to low ceilings; that plain papers look best in a room much cut up with doors and windows; that a dark room or one of gloomy exposure should have a yellow paper, or a very light one in which that tone predominates, and that green and grays modify the light in a sunny room and give the effect of coolness. Also, that narrow borders are out of fashion, and that large figured papers make a small room look smaller and are rather too ornate for the best taste even in large rooms.

The color of a wall paper should be carefully studied in respect to the carpet, furnishings and woodwork. Often, if the carpet is neutral, the woodwork gives the key to the color scheme. Let the background of the paper tone with the woodwork; or you can paint the wood to match the background of the paper. The neutral woodwork so common nowadays demands a buff or ecru background to the paper; the newer colonial idea, the white finish to the woodwork, calls for a white ground.

Almost everyone thinks a hall should be papered in a stripe, and these are the papers nearly always shown for the purpose. Pass them by for a paper that has a geometrical design with neither up nor down to it, or for a tapestry design. Never buy any paper that has a big, staring design at set intervals on a light ground; it will surely "get on your nerves." If the furniture and pictures are figured, choose a plain paper or one having a small and inconspicuous design. Where the woodwork is dark cherry, mahogany or walnut, a paper in two shades of yellow, or for a library, in two shades of red, looks well.

For a dining-room, if the walls are high, a quite different style may be employed. Use a plain paper for the first three feet above the baseboard. Above this to the ceiling, a figured paper which has for ground a lighter but of the same color appears somewhere in the design; for the ceiling a plain paper, lighter but in the same color. A plate rail between the lower papers, and a slight picture molding at the top finish this handsomely.

The fancy for the "Colonial finish," as it is called, the painting of the woodwork a simple, pretty white, makes more scrubbing necessary, but certainly makes the inter-

fireproof dish, or small dishes; one for each person looks dainty. Bake in a quick oven till delicately browned and puffy. Serve at once in the dish in which they were cooked.

DAINTY SALADS.

Salad Dressing.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ cup vinegar, fill up with cold water, 3 teaspoons sugar, a pinch of salt, dash of pepper, 1 teaspoon mustard, the juice of one orange. Place on the fire. When hot, add 1 tablespoon cornstarch, which has been mixed very smooth with a little cold water. Stir constantly. When it thickens, remove from fire and when cool add 1 well beaten egg, and 1 tablespoon melted butter or olive oil. Mix all thoroughly. This will keep a week or more in a cool place.

Early Spring Salad.—With a jumble cutter form cakes of cottage cheese (already prepared). Place each cake upon a crisp lettuce leaf, which must not be prepared till just before serving, fill the aperture of the cheese cake with finely chopped lettuce, mixed with the dressing. Also have a dainty dish of dressing upon the table.

Fruit Salad.—Sour cherries make a delicious salad mixed with sliced bananas. Pit the cherries. Arrange lettuce leaves in a bowl, with the curled edges on a line with the top of the dish, alternating with a layer of banana and of cherries. Scantly sprinkle a little sugar between each layer, together with the salad dressing, as above.

Blackberry Salad.—Ripe Lawton berries with chopped celery go nicely together. Mix thoroughly with dressing and serve on small plates, upon which a lettuce leaf is placed.

LIGHTER SIDE OF WAR.

Work of the Naval Brigades in South Africa.

In regard to the little naval force which, under Commander Ethelston, originally landed from the ships in Simon's Bay for service at the front, it must be remembered that the possibility of complications with an European power was far from being capable of being ignored. The lucky men, therefore, who were sent forward, to the envy of their comrades, were only the seamen necessary to man two 12-pounders—which, of course, went with them—and a guard of 290 marines under Major Plumbe. A remark of Rear-Admiral Sir R. Harris, when addressing the men before their departure was indicative of the spirit in which the force set forth. "At all hazards," said the Commander-in-Chief, "the Corps must prevent the capture of these guns. With such an escort I rest assured that if the guns do not come back, no bluejackets or marines will come back either."

There is a stern ring about this, and yet, throughout the book, in the innumerable anecdotes which find an appropriate place in it, we catch constant glimpses of the lighter side of war. When the memorandum issued by Lord Roberts regarding looting was published, it was looked on as a joke, and not even the dread threat of hanging the first culprit could make the sailors take it seriously. Sheep constantly separated from the remainder of a flock in a mysterious manner and appeared in camp, and the explanation was that they had "followed" a couple of sailors. So they had, but with the assistance of a rope where coaxing proved ineffective; while on one occasion the disappearance of a goose in its feathers from the care of the Coldstreams was almost contemporaneous with the appearance of a neatly plucked goose attached to a naval gun. When it was decided that the brigade was to accompany Lord Methuen to the relief of Kimberley, it was increased to 400 officers and men, and Captain

IN MERRY OLD ENGLAND

NEWS BY MAIL ABOUT JOHN BULL AND HIS PEOPLE.

Occurrences in the Land That Reigns Supreme in the Commercial World.

The Birmingham town council has decided to spend £5,000 on the coronation festivities, to be raised by public subscription.

A bed for a patient suffering from cancer is to be endowed at the New Hospital for Women, Euston road, in memory of the late Emperor and Empress Frederick.

The Marquis of Abergavenny, Lord Lieutenant of Sussex, suggests a line of bonfires throughout the Sussex hills as a pleasing way of celebrating the coronation.

An ex-officer of the Guards, who wishes to remain incog., has given £500 towards the expenses connected with the erection of the new Soldiers' Home in London.

For delaying eleven electric tram-cars 20 minutes by driving his van at a walking pace in front of them a carman was fined at the West London police court recently.

During the past week twelve steamers landed at Liverpool from American and Canadian ports 3,977 cattle, 3,390 sheep, 50,641 sheep carcasses, and 19,730 quarters of beef.

A well-dressed man was walking over London bridge when his hat blew off, and in his attempt to save it he fell over the edge, striking the buttress before reaching the water.

Hampstead Borough Council decided to place a tablet in the Town Hall bearing the names of all the Hampstead men who have served in the war. Some 450 names will be inscribed.

Thirty pounds was paid in London last week for a presentation copy of "David Copperfield" bound in red morocco and bearing the signature of Charles Dickens on the dedication leaf.

Coronation robes have been ordered for the Baroness Clifton of Leighton Bransford, who is only two and a half years old. Her dress will be on the regulation lines prescribed for princesses.

When the new electric cargo cranes are in full operation at both Dover and Calais, it is expected that some twenty minutes less time will be occupied in the journey from London to Paris.

Color-Sergt. W. J. Mears, of the Oxfordshire, L.I., fell out whilst on parade at Cowley Barracks, Oxford. Soon after he blew out his brains with his rifle. A month ago he lost his little son.

The volunteer officers' decoration has been granted by the King to the Dean of Westminster on the completion of his twenty years' service as chaplain to the Queen's Westminster Volunteers.

The curtain fell the other night for the last time in a London playhouse which has enjoyed a number of successes and almost as many failures. The Globe theatre has had a "life" of over forty years.

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It Is a Little Lower Than For

conspicuous design. Where the woodwork is dark cherry, mahogany or walnut, a paper in two shades of yellow, or for a library, in two shades of red, looks well.

For a dining-room, if the walls are high, a quite different style may be employed. Use a plain paper for the first three feet above the baseboard. Above this to the ceiling, a figured paper which has for ground a lighter but of the same color appears somewhere in the design; for the ceiling a plain paper, lighter but in the same color. A plate rail between the lower papers, and a slight picture molding at the top finish this handsomely.

The fancy for the "Colonial finish," as it is called, the painting of the woodwork a simple, pretty white, makes more scrubbing necessary, but certainly makes the interior of our rooms more light and airy in effect. White gives the effect of coolness. Every color looks well with it, but a dark paper and white wood are incongruous. If varnished it keeps clean longer and can be wiped with a damp cloth. The taste for outre tints in woodwork has quite passed.

The hanging of pictures and their framing should have a good deal to do with the look of a room after it is redecorated. Avoid crowding; avoid regularity; study color effects; don't hang prints, etchings or engravings with water colors or oil paintings. If any one picture seems more prominent than another, by reason of color, remove it. A room, like a well-dressed woman, should be so well planned, so harmonious, that no one thing in it is more conspicuous than another.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Pieplant Charlotte.—Stew the pieplant until it can be pressed through a sieve. Sweeten it very generously. For each pint thus prepared allow one-third of a box of gelatine, soaked in just enough cold water to soften; dissolve it over hot water, mix it thoroughly with the prepared pieplant, and when nearly cold add one-third its bulk of stiffly whipped cream.

Pieplant Shortcake.—Make a crust as for any shortcake; roll half an inch thick, cover with a layer of cut pieplant, sprinkle thickly with sugar, roll up, lay on a buttered plate and steam forty minutes, then place in a hot oven long enough to dry off, serve with a hard sauce or with sugar and cream.

Johnny Cake.—To one pint of milk add two beaten eggs, three tablespoonfuls of molasses, half a teaspoonful of salt and one cup of cornmeal. Melt one tablespoonful each of butter and lard and add to the butter with two tablespoonfuls of flour in which you have stirred a heaped teaspoonful of baking powder. Add sufficient meal to make a thick batter. Beat well for five minutes, bake in a shallow pan in a hot oven and send to the table as soon as it is done.

Fairy Baskets.—Cream three ounces of butter four ounces of powdered sugar, add two beaten eggs, six ounces of flour and mix well. Fill some deep patty pans with mixture, and bake fifteen minutes. When the cakes are cold cut out portion of centre, spread the outside with jam and decorate with coconut. Fill the centre with jam and place a little whipped cream on top. Cut some Angelica into strips and arrange to form handles.

Baked Potato Puff.—A delicious way of using cold boiled potatoes: Rub enough of them through a wire sieve to fill a large breakfast cup. Put this quantity in a bowl, add to it two tablespoonfuls of melted butter, and whisk and beat these until the potatoes look white and smooth. Beat two eggs till very frothy; add to them four tablespoonfuls of milk or cream. Mix with the potato. Season well. Put into a buttered

by Lord Roberts regarding looting was published, it was looked on as a joke, and not even the dread threat of hanging the first culprit could make the sailors take it seriously. Sheep constantly separated from the remainder of a flock in a mysterious manner and appeared in camp, and the explanation was that they had "followed" a couple of sailors. So they had, but with the assistance of a rope where coaxing proved ineffective; while on one occasion the disappearance of a goose in its feathers from the care of the Coldstreams was almost contemporaneous with the appearance of a neatly plucked goose attached to a naval gun. When it was decided that the brigade was to accompany Lord Methuen to the relief of Kimberley, it was increased to 400 officers and men, and Captain Brotherton took command. Then came the attack on Graspan, with the naval brigade in front. There was a terrific front and cross-fire at short range, and if in places the line was "a little crowded and bunched," the explanation is offered that the crown of the hill was the universal objective. Nearly all the officers, petty officers and non-commissioned officers were killed or wounded; but the brigade did its work.—From Naval Brigades in the South African War.

MORE BEER IN GERMANY.

Drink a Third More Than They Did Twenty Years Ago.

The more beer the Germans drink the more they want, apparently, for during the past two decades the consumption of this beverage per capita has increased nearly 50 per cent. In other words the Germans in 1881 consumed eighty-nine quarts for every man, woman and child in the country, while in 1901 the per capita consumption had increased to 131 quarts or thirty gallons a year. We drink a good deal less than half as much beer, per capita, our consumption in 1900 having been thirteen gallons for each inhabitant.

Of course Bavaria is the greatest beer-making part of Germany, for there is where the finest hops grow. In 1891, Bavaria produced about a third of all the beer made in Germany, or 260 quarts per capita of its population. Wurtemberg brewed 200 quarts per capita, Baden 170 quarts and Alsace-Lorraine eighty-five quarts. The Germans import rather more beer than they export, but their imports are not large, most of them coming from Bohemia, the greatest beer-brewing region of Austria.

NO NEED TO WORRY.

Dr. Thomas Hume, an Irish wit and friend of Thomas Moore, went into a newspaper office and silently placed on the counter the announcement of a friend's death, together with five shillings, the usual charge for the insertion of such advertisements.

The clerk looked at the paper, tossed it to one side, and said, in a surly manner:

"Seven and six!"
"I have frequently had occasion," replied Hume, "to publish these simple notices, and I have never before been charged more than five shillings."

"Simple!" repeated the clerk, grumpily, without looking up. You say he is 'universally beloved and deeply regretted!' Seven and six!"

Hume laid the additional money on the counter, saying quietly:

"Congratulate yourself, sir, that this is an extra expense to which your executors will never be put."

A cord of pine-wood will give 50 bushels of charcoal; 1,000 feet of illuminating gas; 50 gallons of oil and tar; wood-spirits, 5 gallons; spirits of turpentine, 20 gallons; besides pyrolicious acid, and various other products.

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An inmate of the Lambeth casual wards threw her baby out of the window. It fell a distance of 15 feet on to some stone siftings, but escaped without injury, a shawl wrapped round its body breaking the force of the fall.

An unlooked for incident occurred during a matinee performance of "Ulysses," at Her Majesty's theatre. One workman employed in the flies missed his footing, and fell with a thud on the stage. Though badly bruised he escaped further injury.

The coronation medal has been issued. The obverse bears the portraits of the King and Queen, and the reverse a seated figure of Britannia regarding the towers of Westminster Abbey. The medal is issued in gold, silver and bronze at prices ranging from £30 to 1s.

An old widow at Chorley recently bequeathed £30 to a local grocer. She had saved most of the money from out-relief given by the Chorley Guardians. The legatee has now handed over £21 to the parish authorities, after distributing the remainder of the bequest among the old woman's relatives.

Five hundred of the married women of Aldershot camp have subscribed towards a Life Governorship of the Aldershot hospital, and presented it to Lady Audrey Buller, as a mark of their appreciation of all that she has done on their behalf during the time of their husbands' absence in South Africa.

POWDERED MILK.

Made in Sweden by a Process Likely to be of Economic Value.

Dr. Max Ekenberg, of Gothenburg, has invented an apparatus by which milk can be reduced to powder while possessing all the qualities of milk in concentrated form, except moisture. This milk flour, moreover, is completely soluble in water, and can be used for all the purposes for which ordinary milk is employed.

It does not get sour, does not ferment, and in its dry state is not sensitive to changes in the weather. It can be kept and transported in tin cans, barrels or bags.

The cost of reduction, Dr. Ekenberg estimates at about 27 cents for every 106 quarts, and he thinks that the flour made from skim milk can be sold for about 13 cents a pound. No rennet, or acid, or lye is used in producing it.

At a recent meeting of the Swedish Academy of Agriculture Dr. Ekenberg exhibited samples of his milk flour and it was favorably commented on. In an address to the Academy he said that he believed his invention to be of the greatest importance for the utilization of skim milk, hitherto largely wasted, as in a dry form it could be transported all over the country without losing any of its original good qualities.

"If you could coin all the silver in your hair, how rich an old man you would be!" "Not half so rich as you would be, young man," answered Sophocles, "if you could only sell the brass in your face."

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MOUNT ETNA'S HEIGHT.

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The height of Mount Etna, famous volcano of Sicily, has been fixed at 10,866 feet. Its height has recently been more accurately measured by trigonometrical processes and the exact elevation found to be 10,755 feet. The difference is not important, but the more exact determination will, of course be given on the maps hereafter published. The main crater has a width of 1,728 feet and a depth of 8 feet.

Mount Etna has periods of almost complete quiescence. Six years have elapsed after the eruption of 1891 when in the autumn of 1898 flames began to emerge from the mouth of the largest crater and great deal of vapor was emitted from the lesser orifices. It was then announced that Etna seemed to be preparing for an effusion of lava probably on the south or southwest slopes. The expected eruption, however, did not begin till the morning of July 19, 1899, when great volumes of smoke and lava began to issue from the main crater, but after several days the activity gradually subsided, and Etna soon resumed its peaceful aspect and has since seemed to be in a slumberous condition.

HE MET HIS MATCH.

"Never cross-examine an Irishman advised a prominent lawyer. 'Y I'm speaking from experience,' continued. 'The only witness I ever made me throw up my hands and leave the court-room was a gr Irishman. A shunter had been killed by an express train, and the law was suing for damages. I was engaged by the railway company and had a good case, but made a mistake of trying to turn the witness inside out.

"In his quaint way he had given graphic description of the fatal occasionally shedding tears and crying on the saints. Among other things, he swore positively that whistle was not sounded until the whole train had passed over departed friend. Then I thought had him.

"Look here, McGinnis," said 'you admit that the whistle blew?

"Yes, sor; it blew, sor."

"Now, if that whistle sounded time to give Michael warning, fact would be in favor of the company, would it not?"

"Yis, sor, and Mike would be t tifyin' here this day."

The jury giggled.

"Never mind that. You w

Mike's friend, and you would like help his widow; but just tell me n what earthly purpose there could for the engine-driver to blow t whistle after Mike had been stru "I phresume that whistle wor the next man on the line, sor."

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FLIES AND DISEASE.

Proof That They Transmit Infectious Diseases.

The role played by the fly in the transmission of infectious diseases is a discovery of but recent years, which has received ample proof in many instances. The fly contaminates by directly transferring infected material which it deposits upon edibles, subsequently taken into the human system. Disease is the result.

Flies should be as rigidly excluded from the sick room as any other form of vermin, and care should be taken to dispose of all infectious material that it will be impossible for flies to come in contact with it.

At the present time we know that the mosquito is the only means of transmission of three most serious diseases—malaria, yellow fever and filariasis; the last, though practically unknown in this part of the world is a very common and usually fatal disease in the tropics.

The causative micro-organism, or parasite of malaria was discovered by Laveran, a French army surgeon, in Algeria in 1880. The malarial parasites are protozoans, or animals, and in the human system they inhabit the red corpuscles. Here they grow until they nearly fill the interior of the corpuscle, meanwhile absorbing the red coloring matter of the blood. Just as soon as the parasite has reached its full size and has destroyed the red blood cell in which it is situated, it begins to divide itself into many different parts. Finally the corpuscle breaks, and these separate parasites are thrown out into the blood, and then each forces an entrance into another blood cell, and again begins the cycle of growth.

The chill of malaria takes place when the red blood corpuscles break. When these parasites are removed from the human body they undergo a development entirely different from that which has just been described. Some of them grow larger, while others put out slender arms which separate from the body of the parasite and then join or fuse with those which have grown larger.

That this is not a theory has been amply proven in many cases, so the old idea that malaria is due to bad air, as its name implies, has been completely contradicted.

PILGRIMAGE TO MECCA.

Fears Are Expressed That Pilgrims May Spread the Plague.

This is the time of the year when the annual pilgrimage to Mecca occurs. It has been already reported that a serious epidemic of cholera prevails among the pilgrims who are arriving in the sacred city. From 200 to 300 persons are dying daily. Cholera is nearly always a feature of these annual pilgrimages, but the evil is particularly serious this year and fears are expressed that its ravages will reach an alarming extent when the great flood of pilgrims arrive at the port of Jeddah on their way to Mecca.

It is difficult to estimate the number of pilgrims who annually visit the holy city. Only those who pass through Jeddah are counted with more or less accuracy. The large caravans, that travel south through the Arabian desert, have never been counted and only rough estimates have been made of the number of people coming by these land routes. It was estimated in 1814 that the total number of pilgrims visiting Mecca in that year was 70,000. It is believed that this year the total will reach over 200,000. Of late years the number of pilgrims has greatly increased, but their generosity in gifts is much on the decline. This is probably due to the fact that the world of Islam has been feeling very poor for years past.

In the early ages of Mohammed

HIGH PRICED FARM LANDS

COSTLIEST ACRES ARE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS.

The Demand for the Lands is Far Greater Than the Supply.

Over 2,000 steamships annually visit the Canary Islands which lie in the Atlantic west of the Sahara Desert. In fact most steamers traveling between European ports and South America and Africa touch at the islands of Grand Canary or Tenerife to recal. The captain of an English steamship recently said that he knew of no place where coaling might be done more expeditiously than at Santa Cruz, the port of Tenerife.

Thus the Canary Islands are of considerable importance in the world's commerce. They are also of much use to Europe because they grow fruits or vegetables which Europe cannot produce or which mature in the islands before they are planted in more northern countries. The Canary Islands, in fact, have much the same relation to some European countries that Bermuda with its early potatoes and onions has to our market.

There is comparatively little rainfall in the islands. The result is that all farm lands which are favorably situated for irrigation bring an enormous price. In fact the prices asked for tillable land would be regarded almost everywhere else as very exorbitant. For example all the best lands in the environs of the city of Las Palmas are planted in bananas. A well watered hectare of banana plants yields a clear profit of \$500 a year, or about \$200 an acre. The result is that not a hectare of the best lands situated on the littoral and at an altitude of less than 700 feet can be bought for less than \$5,000 A HECTAIRE.

It is doubtful if there are many areas of cultivated lands the world over that are held at so high a price. The reason is that the extent of these lands in the Canary Islands is small, the demand being far greater than the supply.

European countries generally appreciate the bananas they receive from the Canary Islands. The fruit is sent principally to London. One of the steamship lines which despatches a vessel every week from La Luz, the port of Las Palmas, carries from 10,000 to 20,000 bunches. There are other important sources of bananas in other islands and all the steamers in the island trade are specially fitted for fruit transportation.

Another export which has had large development is tomatoes. They are shipped while still unripe, each tomato carefully wrapped in paper and packed in little cases containing only 50 to 100. Potatoes of the very best quality are also becoming an important shipment, and the tobacco industry, which has developed considerably in recent years is another of the agricultural resources that is swelling the exports of the Canary Islands.

The people need all the land they can irrigate because there is so large a demand for their products. They are therefore paying particular attention to irrigation. Every stream that can add to the water supplies for their farms is being carefully husbanded. A local company has for years been placing the streams and ponds under contribution and selling the water they carry to the fields at so good a profit that for several years past they have annually augmented their business and capital from 10 to 20 per cent. This company is now nearly completing the largest irrigating enterprise yet undertaken. It began the work in May, 1898, and it will be finished this summer.

THE LITTLE CITY OF ARUCAS, with 12,000 inhabitants is on the

FROM ERIN'S GREEN ISLE.

NOTES BY MAIL FROM THE LAND OF THE SHAMROCK.

Personal and Political Occurrences That Will Interest Irish-Canadians.

The Irish Land League report the formation of sixty branches within the last three months.

There died in Belfast on the 29th ult., Mr. Robert Reid, manufacturer of Irish hand embroideries.

Queen's College, Cork, it is claimed, should be made a university with the power of conferring degrees.

An Irish county jail at Lifford, Donegal, is in the market for sale, being no longer needed for criminals.

David Duncan, a young man, was remanded at Belfast, charged with attempting to murder his wife with a hatchet.

There recently died at Carabane, four miles from Castlereagh, Mrs. Ellen Egan, who had attained the great age of 113 years.

Mr. Michael J. Flavin, M.P., writing from the Canaries, declares himself "ready and willing for another fight for Ireland."

An Irish M.P. has a theory that if Scotland were treated similarly to Ireland the Scottish people would not be loyal for forty hours.

Sir Herbert Maxwell, Bart., M.P., for Wigtownshire, will preside at the annual banquet of the Scottish Benevolent Society of St. Andrew, in Dublin in November next.

Waterford possesses the only toll bridge in Ireland. After 108 years' agitation a movement is now on foot for the construction of a free bridge over the River Suir.

The King has agreed to present to the Munster Yacht Club a 100-guinea cup to be competed for in an international yacht race during the season of the Cork Exhibition.

A sad accident occurred in Cork, when a horse attached to a jarvey car, occupied by only the driver, backed into the river, bringing the man with it. The horse and driver were both drowned.

A serious accident occurred to the Irish Horse at the Curragh camp. While a Colt quick-firing gun was being used at practice it accidentally discharged, and a man named Johnson, of the Irish Horse, was killed.

Determined efforts are being made in Dublin to put down the sale of drink to young children. Children under the age of 14 are prohibited from obtaining drink unless it is supplied to them in vessels which can be sealed down.

The Belfast Linen Hall Library has acquired, at a cost of several hundred pounds, publicly subscribed a valuable collection of rare editions of the works of Robert Burns. A bronze statue of the Ayrshire poet has occupied for many years a place of honor in the free library.

In Dublin Police Court eleven young men who disturbed the performance of "Dandy Fifth," at the Theatre Royal, were fined in sum varying 5s. to 40s. The police stated that a heap of potatoes was found under a seat in the gallery.

A policeman named Brennan, stationed at Cloracoo, County Sligo suddenly went mad during the absence of his comrades and fired at people coming from church, declaring that they were "all Boers." Fortunately no one was hit.

The Spectator pathetically pleaded with Unionist writers and speakers to refrain from exaggerating the state of Ireland, and everyone feel the bitterness of the reflection that while peace seems near at hand in Africa, the harmony of the coronation celebration is threatened by a sort of civil war at England's very threshold.

Yet another member has been

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"What's a wreck, pop?" "A wreck r son, is a disaster on the water." "ot always, pop; there's old Red- se; he's a wreck, but water had thing to do with it."

dah on their way to Mecca.

It is difficult to estimate the num- ber of pilgrims who annually visit the holy city. Only those who pass through Jeddah are counted with more or less accuracy. The large caravans, that travel south through the Arabian desert, have never been counted and only rough estimates have been made of the number of people coming by these land routes. It was estimated in 1814 that the total number of pilgrims visiting Mecca in that year was 70,000. It is believed that this year the total will reach over 200,000. Of late years the number of pilgrims has greatly increased, but their genero- sity in gifts is much on the decline. This is probably due to the fact that the world of Islam has been feeling very poor for years past.

In the early ages of Mohammed- anism it was considered obligatory for every one of the faithful to visit the sacred city at least once in his lifetime. The pilgrims have never been so numerous in the later his- tory of Mohammedanism. In the early days the Kalifs were building towns in the desert as stopping places for the pilgrims and did a great deal to facilitate the journey and make it comfortable. The fact that this solicitude for the wellbe- ing of the devout has not been manifest for a long time may ac- count in part for the falling off in the number of pilgrims. The mem- bers of a single caravan on the way to Mecca in the thirteenth century rode on 120,000 camels.

THE ROYAL FINGER-GLASS.

It is said to be a point of etiquette that when a member of the Royal family dines only the Royal guest is supplied with a finger-bowl. The origin of this custom is perhaps gener- ally known, and is both curious and interesting. In the early days of the present dynasty it was a matter of doubt who was loyal, and, when the toast of "The King" was given all the Jacobites, as a matter of con- science, secretly passed their glasses over any water that happened to be near—generally the finger-bowl. This action signified that the person so doing drank his toast to "the King over the water"—the exiled Stuart. When this became known the court made a decree that no water was to be within reach of any of the guests, and singularly enough this rule holds still to-day.

Mrs. Hoyle—"My husband says that I am one woman in a thousand."

Mrs. Hoyle—"Aren't you jealous of the nine hundred and ninety-nine?"

Long—"Say, Short, I'd like to have that \$10 you borrowed of me three months ago." Short—"Sorry, old man, but I can't give it to you at the present writing." Long—"But you said you wanted it for a little while only." Short—"Well I gave it to you straight. I didn't keep it half an hour."

He—"Did you tell your father that I would kill myself if I couldn't have you?" She—"Yes." He—"What did he say?" She—"He said that set- tled it. You couldn't have me."

A lawyer was about to furnish a bill of costs the other day when his client, a baker, said: "I hope that you will make it as light as possi- ble." "Ah," said the lawyer, "you might perhaps say that to the fore- man of your establishment, but that is not the way I make my bread."

Embarrassed Young Man—"Have you—er—got any cradles?" Shop- man—"Yes, sir." Young Man (be- coming still more embarrassed)—"In cases where—where—when it wasn't just—just what you expected, you know, is it customary to buy two cradles or—or one cradle big enough for both of 'em?"

swearing the exports of the Canary Islands.

The people need all the land they can irrigate because there is so large a demand for their products. They are therefore paying particular at- tention to irrigation. Every stream that can add to the water supplies for their farms is being carefully hus- banded. A local company has for years been placing the streams and ponds under contribution and selling the water they carry to the fields at so good a profit that for several years past they have annually aug- mented their business and capital from 10 to 20 per cent. This com- pany is now nearly completing the largest irrigating enterprise yet un- dertaken. It began the work in May, 1898, and it will be finished this summer.

THE LITTLE CITY OF ARUCAS with 12,000 inhabitants is on the north side of the island of Grand Canary. Around it are many plan- tations of bananas and tomatoes, making it the most important agri- cultural region of the islands. There is opportunity for much larger develop- ment of the farm lands if sufficient water is provided. It is expected that the large works now in progress will supply this need.

In the country some distance from the town is a range of hills down whose northern slope a great deal of water pours during the winter months. A wall is building in the form of a half circle, both ends of which abut upon these hills. The wall and the hills will therefore form a complete enclosure. The wall is about 100 feet in height, 75 feet wide at its base and 13 feet at the top. With so formidable a structure it is not likely that the impounded floods will ever break it down. The capacity of the enclosure will be 800,000 cubic metres and the stone, sand and lime used in building it have all been derived from the im- mediate neighborhood. More than 200 workmen have been constantly employed on the works for the past three years. It is expected with the aid of this resource to add hundreds of hectares to the cultivated lands in the north part of Grand Canary.

DUCHESS AS A DRUMMER.

One queer phase of the recent trip of the duchess of Sutherland to Rus- sia, in company with the duchess of Marlborough, didn't get into the papers in London. The duchess, who is rich and lovely, is one of the most energetic young women in the king- dom, and is especially interested in peasants who make the Scotch tweeds. For the sake of promoting their industry she packed several of her trunks with samples of the High- land tweeds, and on arriving in St. Petersburg spread out her goods like any other commercial traveler and issued invitations to the leading tail- ors of St. Petersburg and Moscow to come, see and buy. She believes that as a result of her efforts a new market will be opened for the pro- duct of the Highland cotters.

FOOD FOR REPENTANCE.

Queen Alexandra, when Princess of Wales, came one day upon a tiny mite of a boy crying piteously. He was in charge of a fat and comfort- able old lady, who seemed quite un- moved by his grief.

"What is the matter?" inquired the princess, who is very fond of child- ren. "Is he ill?"

"Wall, ma'am," said the comfort- able old lady, "he isn't hexactly ill, but no stomach carn't stand nine buns."

There were 1,768 burglaries in London last year, against 1,872 the year before.

New Scotland Yard, London, with accommodation for 3,000 police offi- cers, is the largest police station in the world.

young men who disturbed the per- formance of "Dandy Fifth," at the Theatre Royal, were fined in sums varying 5s. to 40s. The police stat- ed that a heap of potatoes was found under a seat in the gallery.

A policeman named Brennan, sta- tioned at Cloracoff, County Sligo, suddenly went mad during the ab- sence of his comrades and fired at people coming from church, declar- ing that they were "all Boers." Fortunately no one was hit.

The Spectator pathetically pleads with Unionist writers and speakers to refrain from exaggerating the state of Ireland, and everyone feels the bitterness of the reflection that while peace seems near at hand in Africa, the harmony of the corona- tion celebration is threatened by a sort of civil war at England's very threshold.

Yet another member has been ask- ed "to walk the plank." This time it is Major Jameson. His con- stituents in West Clare are not satis- fied with his performance of the duties with which they entrusted him, and the result is marching or- ders. Like Jasper Tully, the gallant major took no notice of his dis- missal order, and the matter has been referred to the League direc- tors.

Mr. Jasper Tully, M.P., who has been ordered to resign his seat by the United Irish League, is no be- liever in the policy of turning the other cheek. Writing in his newspa- per, the Roscommon Herald, he describes his assailants as "a lot of cowardly hypocrites and bum- bugs, who were bursting with per- sonal spite and jealousy, and who were trying to knife him when he was down."

PROGENY OF DRUNKARDS.

A French doctor publishes as the result of fifteen years' study in hos- pitals and prisons his conclusion that 25 per cent. of the hospital patients inherited vitiated constitutions from alcoholic parents, and that 65 per cent. of the criminals received the germ of their criminal instinct before birth. He also says that no habit- ual drunkard can have sound children and that out of several thousand drunkards' children examined not one exception was found.

AN ADROIT ANSWER.

The celebrated physician Zimmer- man attended Frederick the Great in his last illness. One day, as the story is recorded in "Salad for the Social," the king said to him: "You have, I presume, helped many a man into another world."

This was rather an unexpected thrust for the doctor, but the dose he gave the king in return was a judicious mixture of truth and flattery: "Not so many as your majesty,

THE WOUNDS OF A FRIEND.

The small boy who wrote the fol- lowing letter was so eager to express his gratitude that he did not notice just what his letter seems to include under benefits received:

"Dear Uncle Tlad," he wrote. "I received the knife you sent me; it is just beautiful. I cut myself with it five times since I got it. I thank you ever and ever so much for the knife.

"Your affectionate nephew,
Ted."

HER MISTAKE.

"Let's see," said the inexperienced salesman, "the price of that ping- pong set is \$10 net."

"See here," exclaimed Mrs. Gotrox; "I don't want the price of the net; I want the whole outfit."

Three ancient Roman weights were recently found at Rome. They were of green marble, with bronze handles, and prove that the Roman pound was equal to 7½ avoirdupois.

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation.

\$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Napaee Express

Messrs. Whitney, Foy, and Crawford opened their new Ontario campaign at Huntsville on Saturday night.

The meeting had many interruptions. "Give us something else" was the ungrateful remark which greeted Mr. Foy in one of his arguments.

"What else do you want?" answered Mr. Foy, graciously.

"Something with sense in it," was the answer.

Mr. Foy smiled, and asked, "What has the Government done for you?"

The answer came back, "What are you going to do?"

Mr. Whitney, as usual, launched into charges of corruption.

"What about Billy Smith?" cut him off short.

"What's that?" exclaimed the leader.

"Just want to remind you of Billy Smith in South Ontario," was the answer.

"Did Billy Smith ever steal any ballots?" thundered Mr. Whitney.

"He spent a lot of money," came back, and "Yes, yes, that's so," came from all around the hall.

"Did he steal any ballots?" persisted Mr. Whitney.

"Yes, indirectly," was the reply.

Mr. Whitney was also heckled on the Prohibition question, and finally exclaimed: I am trying to explain, but I am not obliged to furnish you with understanding."

The speech of the candidate, Mr. Mahaffy, was interrupted with ironical remarks throughout.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—In recent conversations with some of my friends I am informed that others of my friends seem to misunderstand my position on the bonus question.

In looking over my original and only published address I find nothing to alter or amend in any manner whatever.

I find it not only unnecessary but almost impossible to render more emphatic the already emphatic and very pronounced antagonistic views set forth by me on the subject.

In that address I came out in clear and stright-forward language stating

MR. WHITNEY'S MISTAKES.

Mr. Whitney, as Conservative leader, appears to have depended largely on his success in this campaign rather in detailing the errors and shortcomings of the Ross Government than in any policy of his own. And now, in turn, his own mistakes and short-sighted moves are turned up against him. At a recent public meeting at St. Mary's Mr. Anglin, son of the late Hon. Timothy Anglin, thus referred to some of Mr. Whitney's stupid movements:

"Mr. Whitney had two planks: He would change the Department of Education from Ministerial control and place it in the hands of an advisory council. He read the resolutions moved in the Legislature whereby Mr. Whitney desired to abolish a Minister of Education."

Mr. Whitney also voted against the appointment of a Municipal Auditor by the Government. The appointment of this officer had saved the municipalities thousands of dollars. He also voted against the appointment of a Minister of Agriculture, whose duty it is to look after the largest and most important interest in Ontario, and now purposes to appoint a Minister to look after the interests of New Ontario alone, after supporting for years an Ottawa Conservative government that did its best to entirely deprive this Province of both territory, mines and timber of all that territory.

GOVERNMENT TAX ON CORPORATIONS.

Three or four years ago the Ontario Government imposed a Provincial tax on rich corporations, made up largely of great capitalists and moneyed men, on some of which they draw enormous dividends and on which the stock is quoted in the money markets at an enormous premium. It is well known that every dollar so collected saves a dollar of tax to hard working farmers and other tax payers of ordinary means. From such special taxes, on rich railway and street railway corporations, insurance and loan companies, gas companies and such sources, in the past three years, including the brewers and distillers, over three quarters of a million dollars have been raised. Now Mr. Whitney and his fellow Conservative candidates are going about to assure these rich moneyed capitalists that these special taxes will all be abolished if only the Conservatives are elected to power! Does not that simply mean that the poorer class of working men and taxpayers—the great body of the electors, such as we have mostly in Lennox—must meet heavier burdens in order to help enrich the corporations? It looks like a big bid for the rich corporation's support, at the expense of the ordinary tax payer.

ARE DOING WELL NOW.

In most human affairs it seems a safe rule to let well enough alone. When people are doing well it seems foolish to seek a change. Sir John Macdonald used to quote an epitaph that read: "Was well and wanted to be better, and here I am." He used to quote it as a solemn warning to politicians to avoid a change when the country was prospering.

The Province of Ontario was never in a more prosperous condition than it now is. It is the only Province in the Dominion free from public debt, and it has a large sum of ready cash in the treasury. Its mines, pulp wood forests and new lands are being settled up as never before. Its asylums and hospitals for the insane, the blind, the

transportation, but the greatest reason, which the Conservatives do not mention at all, is that the Quebec Government does not require to have the timber manufactured up into pulp, or paper, in the Province. Americans will pay more if they have the right to take it away and manufacture it up in their own country. On the other hand the Conservatives take a good deal of credit to themselves that THEY have long advocated that all such wood must be manufactured in Ontario, even if it does not bring as great a price. These are a few of the examples of consistency—in the matter of fault finding.

"SQUANDERING THE SURPLUS."

The electors of Ontario are being continually told that when the Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald's government went out of power, thirty years ago, there were five millions or more of a surplus in the Provincial treasury and all that has been squandered by the Liberals since. On that account the people are asked to vote the Liberals out and vote the Conservatives in. It is not much to be wondered at that the Conservatives seldom, if ever now, go into details about how that money was expended. The general question is "What have we now to show for it?" They depend largely on the poor memories of the people.

It should not be forgotten, however, that instead of keeping that surplus hoarded up and drawing at most 3 per

THE Central Canada

LOAN & SAVINGS COMPANY

TORONTO CANADA
Cor. King and Victoria Sts.

HON. GEO. A. COX, President

Paid-up Capital, \$1,250,000
Reserve Fund, 500,000

3½%

Interest allowed on
Deposits Repayable on
Demand

4%

Interest allowed on
Debentures Repayable
on 60 days' notice

WRITE FOR COPY OF ANNUAL
REPORT AND FURTHER
INFORMATION

E. R. WOOD,
Managing Director

F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

Amherst Island.....	2,482
Adolphustown.....	1,604
S. Fredericksburgh.....	2,994
N. Fredericksburgh.....	3,644
Newburgh.....	1,693
Camden.....	12,215
Sheffield.....	5,609

And so on we might go to the end the list of all the municipalities Some of them built town halls, bridges, or improved roads, or bought county debentures, or made loans which have been drawing interest since and thus has lightened the burdens of taxation for the past thirty years. The tax-payers have always had reason to thank the Liberal party government for that act of direct distribution.

Now, can it be hardly believed, that the Conservatives of to-day, merely publish to the people the figures what was then thus paid out as much increased annual expenditure without any allusion to the fact that the people themselves got the money and have had the use and benefit of ever since? The outcry now is, "The surplus was 'SQUANDERED'! Turn such a lot of spendthrifts. Hal been in that surplus would have been kept intact. We would have had it the provincial treasury yet."

Can there be anything more unbecomingly dishonest than such an appeal—condemn a government for handing the money directly over to the people. And yet just such dishonest cries being made use of against Mr. Macdonald in Lennox to-day and in favor of Casselman. Is it not high time

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MR. EDITOR:—In recent conversations with some of my friends I am formed that others of my friends seem to misunderstand my position on a bonus question.

In looking over my original and my published address I find nothing to alter or amend in any manner whatever.

I find it not only unnecessary but most impossible, to render more emphatic the already emphatic and very pronounced antagonistic views set forth by me on the subject.

In that address I came out in clear and straight-forward language stating without any reservation whatever, at:—“IN MY OPINION THE TIME HAS COME WHEN ON THE QUESTION OF BONUSES A HALT SHOULD BE CALLED AND IF ELECTED I WILL USE MY VOTE AND INFLUENCE AGAINST FURTHER GRANTS IN THE WAY OF BONUSES.” This has no uncertain sound, the words can be subjected to no misinterpretation, and is borne out in all views on the subject expressed by me both in private conversations and public utterances, and the reiteration of the sincere words from my address be not enough to answer those of my friends as to whether I am against the system of the granting of bonuses, I may state in the clearest and plainest words at my command, that I am against that system first, last, and always.

Very sincerely,

M. S. MADOLE.

THOSE GEOGRAPHIES!

We were somewhat surprised the other day when a very respectable citizen stopped to ask us a few questions as to the school geographies. Bear in mind that this gentleman who was seeking information is a well-known Tory. He said one of the speakers at Mr. Carscallen's meeting in the Opera House had exhibited two geographies claimed to have been printed in 1887 and asked the audience if antiquated books of this kind were what should be used in the public or high schools. The speaker forgot to exhibit the new 1890 Public School Geography although he must have known of its publication. If he did not know and was sinning in ignorance, or if he knew and was willfully making false statements, he is equally to be condemned. If the Whitney speakers cannot or do not desire to post themselves and make out a better case for its being “Time for a change,” than was presented at this meeting, the whole clamor of speakers had better stay at home, for when abroad they open their mouths only to “put their foot in it.”

Mr. Carscallen's cause in Napanee was decidedly injured on Friday evening, May 2nd. Anyone can easily understand how easy it is to find fault with the school books. If there are new authorized books it is easy to say they are an unnecessary expense and the parents are being victimized, and if the books are not changed it is just as easy to say the books in use are antiquated and ought to be changed, as the pupils are not getting up-to-date ideas.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The famous signature of *Charles H. Hutchins* is on every wrapper.

In most human affairs it seems a safe rule to let well enough alone. When people are doing well it seems foolish to seek a change. Sir John Macdonald used to quote an epitaph that read: “Was well and wanted to be better, and here I am.” He used to quote it as a solemn warning to politicians to avoid a change when the country was prospering.

The Province of Ontario was never in a more prosperous condition than it now is. It is the only Province in the Dominion free from public debt, and it has a large sum of ready cash in the treasury. Its mines, pulp wood forests and new lands are being settled up as never before. Its asylums and hospitals for the insane, the blind, the sick and those otherwise unfortunate were never so numerous and well supplied as now. Its railroads and other colonization roads are certainly opening up large tracts of new territory, affording homes for tens of thousands of new populations. Its great factories, of pulp, paper, lumber, iron and steel, nickel and gold were never so numerous, active and prosperous before. Its exports of meat, cheese, butter and food stuffs were never so great as now. All this under the present Liberal Government. Does it look as though a change from all this is advisable just now. Support the Liberal Government candidate.

OUR PULP AND TIMBER POLICY.

The Conservative opposition are, apparently, at their wits' end for something to find fault about in connection with the Ross Government, and in too many cases the truth is concealed, or falsified. In regard to New Ontario intelligent readers will remember what an effort the Conservative Government at Ottawa made to deprive this Province first of the entire territory and then of all the timber and minerals it contained. In all this they had the constant support of Mr. Whitney, Mr. Carscallen and their faithful supporters of the party. It was not till after years of hard legal fighting, crowned by the final decision of the Imperial Privy Council, by Sir Oliver Mowat and his Government, all the time supported by Mr. Madole and other Reformers, that the rights of this Province to that territory were vindicated at all.

Now the entire Conservatives turn round and declare that the Ontario Government is not doing enough for New Ontario,—that THEY would do a good deal more if only elected to power!

The Toronto Mail, as chief Conservative organ, complains that the present Government “have given away seven million acres of cultivable land and 15,660 square miles of pulp territory for nothing.” We have read of some of the Conservative platform orators making similar statements. They all know well enough that the pulp wood is not given away at all, but 40 cents a cord is charged for it, which brings the price of a good deal of it up higher than some of our best farming land would fetch to-day. The land, too, is reserved for actual settlement. On the other hand, Mr. Whitney is reported to have complained in his speeches that the pulp wood is not given away with the same millions of acres to be granted to the Canadian Volunteer veterans. Every act done thus appears to be a stroke too high or too low to suit. They appear to have developed into chronic fault finders.

Mr. Whitney now also complains that some pulp wood in Quebec has sold higher than here. One reason may be that it lies much nearer the ocean, and will not cost so much for

John Sandfield Macdonald's government went out of power, thirty years ago, there were five millions or more of a surplus in the Provincial treasury and all that has been squandered by the Liberals since. On that account the people are asked to vote the Liberals out and vote the Conservatives in. It is not much to be wondered at that the Conservatives seldom, if ever now, go into details about how that money was expended. The general question is “What have we now to show for it?” They depend largely on the poor memories of the people.

It should not be forgotten, however, that instead of keeping that surplus hoarded up and drawing at most 3 per cent. interest, the most of it was paid directly over to the municipalities, many of whom were in debt, and it has been a source of relief to them ever since in lightening their taxation.

TAKE LENNOX FOR INSTANCE.

The Municipal Loan Fund, as the surplus became known as was distributed direct to the municipalities in 1874—not long after the Mowat Government came in power, and some millions of dollars were handed over. Quite a number of the municipalities were then deeply indebted to the Government for moneys they had borrowed of the then Municipal Loan Fund, to aid in building railways and other improvements, and many of them seemed indebted past their ability to pay. The debts of many of these were thus paid off at once, and to others, like Lennox and Addington, where few such debts had been incurred, the ready money was paid them direct.

The various townships of this county were paid the large sum of \$75,416, and many of them have this, or a part of it, on interest ever since, and in consequence ever since the people's taxes have been lighter. Here are the details of the principal sums thus paid out in this county:

Napanee	\$ 6,090.87
Richmond	7,123.32
Ernestown	8,931.05
Bath	1,268.68

Blood.

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live on or by.

When strength is full and spirits high, we are being refreshed, bone muscle and brain, in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits, no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food, to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. It sets the whole body going again—man, woman and child.

If you have not tried it, send for free sample, its agreeable taste will surprise you.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists

Toronto.

50c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

distributed to the people the figures of what was then thus paid out as so much increased annual expenditure, without any allusion to the fact that the people themselves got the money and have had the use and benefit of it ever since? The outcry now is, “That surplus was ‘squandered!’ Turn out such a lot of spendthrifts. Hal! we been in that surplus would have been kept intact. We would have had it in the provincial treasury yet.”

Can there be anything more unfair or dishonest than such an appeal—to condemn a government for handing the money directly over to the people? And yet just such dishonest cries are being made use of against Mr. Madole in Lennox to-day and in favor of Mr. Carscallen. Is it not high time for intelligent electors to resent such dishonest cries? They look like an insult to an intelligent people, and ought to be resented.

ABOUT “INCREASED EXPENDITURE.”

One of the popular cries against the present Ross Government and the Liberal candidates now supporting it is that the annual expenditure is so much greater now than it was in Sandfield Macdonald's day and that it keeps on increasing every year. The facts are generally kept as dark as possible that all these increases are in the interests of the people themselves and go to help lighten the burden of local taxation. It would be but common honesty to fully explain the fact, but it would not serve the purposes of the Conservative party to do so. The local tax-payers of Ontario are to-day relieved of many burdens by the Provincial Government that are charged direct to the counties or townships elsewhere, such as the care of the blind, the insane, the prisoners and the like. Every dollar thus expended by the Government is a dollar saved to the municipal tax-payer, and it has all been done without any direct tax being collected from the people. It is in the face of such FACTS that the Conservatives do their best to raise the cry that “it is time for a change!”

THE EXPRESS has before mentioned the fact that to-day full three times the amount is being paid out by the Government in aid of schools, the administration of justice in aid of the agricultural societies and of hospitals, asylums and the like that was thus paid out when the Liberals came into power thirty years ago. It would be a very easy matter for the Government to derive the same sums as before from the Dominion, Crown Lands and the like, and cut down the aids to the counties to the old time figures and then report much greater annual surplus. Is not that just what many Conservative now intimate they would do? But does not every intelligent elector see how much his local taxes would thus be increased?

WHAT THIS COUNTY GETS.

Here are some of the sums this county has received from the Ontario Government during the past year which has thus far relieved the County tax payer:

In administration of justice, about	\$2,000.
In aid of common schools	2,219.
Napanee extra for schools	362.
Napanee Collegiate Institute	1,200.
Newburgh High School	600.
Expenses of continuance examinations	130.
Aiding poor schools	470.

That makes up only a few items of a long list, including the agricultural societies' grants, the care of the sick, hospitals, the blind, deaf and dumb and other unfortunates at asylums, aid of libraries and many other things.

Canada

COMPANY

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X, President

\$1,250,000
500,000

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F. W. BAILLIE,
Asst. Manager

herst Island.....	2,482.56
olphustown.....	1,604.16
Fredericksburgh.....	2,994.00
Fredericksburgh.....	3,644.03
wburgh.....	1,693.38
nden.....	12,215.78
ffield.....	5,609.70

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The Big Store **Lahey & Co.** Napanee.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Visit the store and judge for yourself whether or not our offerings are genuine bargains. The low prices vitalize this sale because they are affixed to worthy and reliable goods, qualities that are up-to-date and will carry our guarantee to give satisfaction. The majority of people are interested in making their dollars go just as far and do just as much as it is possible to make them, and for the next week we are going to do all that is possible for us to do to make one of your dollars go as far as two did formerly. Let a visit to this store have the first claim upon your time Saturday and the following week.

Swiss Check Muslin

ON SALE

SATURDAY MORNING.

FOR 6½ CENTS.

SEE WINDOW DISPLAY.

300 yards of nice, cool, white Swiss Muslin to be sold Saturday Morning, for 6½ cents. This lot is worth at least 12½ cents, and should prove a quick seller. Don't forget the hour, 10:30 Saturday Morning.

RIBBONS.

We will put on sale, Saturday morning, a very special bargain in Ribbons. 25 different colorings of all silk Ribbons 2 inches wide were 10c, now for **6½c.**

CRETONNES.

Double fold Cretonnes in pretty floral designs greens, blues, cardinals and other colorings. 20c. ones for 15c.; 25c. ones for 19c.; 30c. ones for 23c. 37c. ones for 28c.

Clothing and Gents' Furnishings.

We want you men to take sufficient interest, for your own sake, to come and satisfy yourselves that there is superior merit in the bargains we are offering this next week both in Clothing and Furnishings.

SPECIAL IN CLOTHING.

A line of light spring weight double-breasted suits. Greys, navys, and plaids in Tweeds and Serges, original prices from \$7.50 to \$9.50. To clear at **\$4.49.**

Look for Our 38c. Furnishings Window.

This next week in our furnishing window we will display a few lines of furnishing to be sold at 38c., such as umbrellas, white and colored shirts, gloves, ties, hats, caps, wash suits for boys and sweaters, etc. Any article in the window for **38 Cents.**

The Big Store **Lahey & Co.** Napanee.

About one-third of all the expenses of administration of justice, in part payment of jail maintenance, jurors' expenses and other things is now paid back to the county by the Government. Our local taxes on that account are far less than in New York State, or in many of the other Provinces.
Here is a statement of direct aid Lennox and Addington has received of the Ontario Liberal Government since it came into power in 1871. Do such figures give good reason for our tax-payer and electors to cry out "It is time for a change?"
Lunatic Asylums.....\$180,570.27
Central Prison.....6,819.60
Reformatory for Boys.....5,698.79

PATRONIZE HOME STORES.

There is a strike on in the printing department of the T. Eaton Company's departmental store, Toronto, and not only have the members of "Old 91" gone out on strike, but the Pressmen, Pressfeeders, and Book folders have as well, and there are others of the employees that may follow suit. We presume it is fairly well understood that the average wage in this departmental store to-day is very small—a mere pittance. Think of asking a man with a family to provide for and house rent to pay, etc., to work for \$10.00 a week, and nine hours a day at that, with high rents and the price of necessities of life advanced from 40 to 50 per cent, higher than they have ever been! It is a burning shame—we were going to say a monstrous crime!

**Our \$14.75
Scotch
Tweed Suit!**

Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of

was then thus paid out as so increased annual expenditure, ut allusion to the fact that ople themselves got the money ave had the use and benefit of it ince? The outcry now is, "That is was 'SCANDERED'!" Turn out lot of spendthrifts. Hal we n that surplus would have been nact. We would have had it in ovinicial treasury yet."

there be anything more unfair honest than such an appeal—to mn a government for handing oney directly over to the people? et just such dishonest cries are made use of against Mr. Madole anox-to-day and in favor of Mr. allen. Is it not high time for gent electors to resent such dist-cries? They look like an ino-an intelligent people, and ought resented.

JT "INCREASED EXPENDI-
TURE."

of the popular cries against the t Ross Government and the al candidates now supporting it t the annual expenditure is so greater now than it was in ield Macdonald's day and that it on increasing every year. The are generally kept as dark as ble that all these increases are in terests of the people themselves go to help lighten the burdens cal taxation. It would be but ion honesty to fully explain that but it would not serve the pur- of the Conservative party to do The local tax-payers of Ontario -day relieved of many burdens by rovincial Government that are ed direct to the counties or town- elsewhere, such as the care of lind, the insane, the prisoners and ke. Every dollar thus expended e Government is a dollar saved to auicipal tax-payer, and it has all done without any direct tax being ted from the people. It is in the of such FACTS that the Conserva- d their best to raise the cry "it is time for a change!"

EXPRESS has before made ion of the fact that to-day fully times the amount is being paid by the Government in aid of ols, the administration of justice, d of the agricultural societies and ospitals, asylums and the like as was thus paid out when the rals came into power thirty years It would be a very easy matter the Government to derive the sums as before from the Domin- Crown Lands and the like, and lown the aids to the counties to old time figures and then report a h greater annual surplus. Is not just what many Conservatives intimate they would do? But not every intelligent elector see much his local taxes would be increased?

WHAT THIS COUNTY GETS.

re are some of the sums this ty has received from the Ontario rnement during the past year, h has thus far relieved the County payer:

Administration of justice, about	\$2,000.00
of common schools	2,219.00
nee extra for schools	362.00
nee Collegiate Institute	1,200.00
urgh High School	600.00
nees of continuance examinations	130.00
g poor schools	470.00

at makes up only a few items of g list, including the agricultural ties' grants, the care of the sick at tals, the blind, deaf and dumb other unfortunates at asylums, aid braries and many other things.

About one-third of all the expenses of administration of justice, in part payment of jail maintenance, jurors' expenses and other things is now paid back to the county by the Government. Our local taxes on that account are far less than in New York State, or in many of the other Provinces.

Here is a statement of direct aid Lennox and Addington has received of the Ontario Liberal Government since it came into power in 1871. Do such figures give good reason for our tax-payer and electors to cry out "It is time for a change?"

Lunatic Asylums	\$180,570.27
Central Prison	6,819.60
Reformatory for Boys	5,696.72
Reformatory for Females	3,068.00
Blind Asylum	7,528.80
Deaf and Dumb Institute	25,366.64
Public and High Schools	164,898.00
Administration of Justice	43,736.57
Agricultural Societies	43,799.00
Mechanics Institutes	10,723.91

\$492,107.60

These figures are all based on the proportion of expense in the maintenance of those sent from this county to the prison, or the asylum, or the institutes, or paid to the schools or institutes. Tax-payers can thus easily see how much they have been saved by keeping in power a Government that has thus been more liberal in these matters than any previous Ontario government has been.

If you appreciate such liberal grants and want to keep in power a government thus relieving you of tax burdens, you should vote for Mr. M. S. Madole, the Liberal candidate, on Thursday, 29th inst. You thus vote for your own interests.

57—62 The Critical Age. Height of vigor past-nature's power slowing down, vitality less, recuperative power less, endurance less. Stop the progress of decay, tone up the weakened nerve centres, impart vigor to the tiring brain, prepare for the crisis. A means of remarkable potency in the renewal of decreasing vigor is found in Ferrozone. It brightens up the whole being, imparts a sense of power and strength. By the use of Ferrozone old age is pushed back twenty years. Ferrozone gives strength, vigor, endurance, vim. Your druggist has it. Get a box to-day.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, is pronounced out of danger.

The frost of last Friday and Saturday nights is reported to have seriously damaged the fruit in Niagara district.

The Colors Produced by the
DIAMOND DYES.

Are Admired By All Who Have
A Taste For Color Beauty.

The colors produced by the Diamond Dyes on all wool, mixed goods and all cotton goods are admired by all ladies who have a taste for color beauty. There is a depth, fullness and richness in Diamond Dye colors that manufactures of other home dyes have never been able to produce.

Garments and materials dyed with the Diamond Dyes show clear and perfect colors that stand fast as long as the goods hold together. Colors produced by the common package dyes are dull, muddy and streaked, giving full proof of adulterations and worthless coloring ingredients. When it is generally understood that Diamond Dyes with all their superior qualities and a guarantee of perfect work are sold at same price as the poorly prepared dyes, it will be a difficultly undertaking to find a woman who will risk her goods with the dangerous adulterations put up in imitation of the Diamond Dyes.

Send your address on a Post Card to The Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, 200 Mountain St., Montreal, P. Q., and you will receive post paid full range of designs in the new Diamond Dye Mat and Rug Patterns.

PATRONIZE HOME STORES.

There is a strike on in the printing department of the T. Eaton Company's departmental store, Toronto, and not only have the members of "Old 91" gone out on strike, but the Pressmen, Pressfeeders, and Book folders have as well, and there are others of the employees that may follow suit. We presume it is fairly well understood that the average wage in this departmental store-to-day is very small—a mere pittance. Think of asking a man with a family to provide for and house rent to pay, etc., to work for \$10.00 a week, and nine hours a day at that, with high rents and the price of necessities of life advanced from 40 to 50 per cent, higher than they have ever been! It is a burning shame—we were going to say a monstrous crime! There is no doubt but that this departmental store and its factories attempts to set the standard of wages, and thus the skinning-process is resorted to. Put a man in the Central Prison for six months if he steals some scrap iron from the Grand Trunk Railway, but lionize and idolize him if he has the ability to skin his fellow-men out of a thousand dollars in hard-earned wages.

Let us appeal to our constituents. Instead of buying through the Mail Order system of the Eaton Company patronize the merchants in your own vicinity and keep the cash in your own neighborhood. They can give you as good bargains, and much better for that matter, than you can obtain in this store. And many so-called "bargains" are not bargains at all. The most gullible animal in the world is man, and there is no gullibility equal to that involved in the bargain-hunting humbug. Then quit the exhibition of your gullibility and patronize your "home stores."



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until Tuesday, 3rd June, 1902, inclusively, for the supply of Coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office. Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent. of amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,

FRED. GELINAS,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, 2nd May, 1902.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Norman Denyes late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Chapter 129, Section 38, of the Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, that all creditors and others having claims or demands whatsoever against the estate of Thomas Norman Denyes late of the Township of Ernestown in the County of Lennox and Addington, Farmer, deceased, who died on or about the 27th day of April, 1902, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned Deroche & Madden, solicitors for the executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, on or before the 10th day of June, 1902, full particulars and proofs of all claims (if any) they may have against the estate and effects of the said deceased, together with their christian and surname, addresses and descriptions and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby further given that after the said 10th day of June, 1902, the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been received as above required, and said executors will not be liable for any assets so distributed or any part thereof to any person or persons whose names shall not have been received prior to the time of said distribution.

DEROCHE & MADDEN,

Solicitors for James Allen Spruille, Thomas Spruille and James Martin, Executors.
Dated at Napanee this 6th day of May, 1902.

Our \$14.75
Scotch
Tweed Suit!

Is the feature Suit of our Spring Sale. It is high-class in every particular. The material offers a rare selection of the newest patterns in Scotch Tweeds and Serges in all the latest shades of browns, greys and Blue mixtures. The linings are the same as in our \$20.00 Suits. A perfect fit and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. It means for you the latest thing in spring wear and a saving of \$5.00.

J. A. Cathro,

Fine Tailoring,
Dundas St., Napanee, Ont.

Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte
Steamboat Company, Limited.

KINGSTON—DESERONTO—BELLEVILLE
STR. ALETHA—Leaves Deseronto on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7.35 a.m., for Pictou Kingston and intermediate bay ports; and for Belleville on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 8.45 p.m.

DESERONTO—ROCHESTER, N.Y.
STR. NORTH KING—Commencing May 11th, will leave Deseronto on Sundays at 10.00 p.m. for Summerville, N.Y., (port of Rochester). Returning Steamer will arrive Summerville at 5.10 a.m., and leave for Pictou and Kingston. For further information apply to
H. H. GILDERSLLEEVE, J. L. BOYES,
General Manager, Agent,
Kingston. Napanee.

MORTGAGE SALE OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE, by Public Auction.

Under and by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be sold on

Wednesday, May 28th, 1902,

at the Court House, in the Town of Napanee, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the following lands:

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the Township of Fredericksburgh additional, in the County of Lennox and Addington, and Province of Ontario, being composed of part of the west half of lot number nine, in the fifth concession of the said Township of Fredericksburgh additional, lying north of the travelled road across said lot which may be better known and described as follows, that is to say: Commencing at the water's edge of Mohawk Bay at the northwest corner of said lot number nine on the limit between lots numbers nine and ten and thence southerly along the limits between said lots numbers nine and ten thirty-six rods more or less to a post, thence easterly in a line parallel with the main road eight rods to a post, thence southerly parallel with the line between said lots nine and ten eight rods to the north side of said road crossing said lot, thence easterly along the north side of said road to the land heretofore conveyed to one George Valentine Joyce, thence northerly along the westerly limit of said Joyce's land to the water's edge of said Mohawk Bay, thence westerly along the said water's edge to the place of beginning containing by admeasurement ten acres, be the same more or less, excepting thereout and therefrom a piece of land on the north east corner thereof on which a house now stands and the land lying immediately in front of and between said house and said bay. This property is conveniently situate directly opposite the town of Deseronto, on the Mohawk Bay, and about seven miles from Napanee.

On the premises are erected a frame dwelling house and frame barn.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN ENGLISH, Vendor's Solicitor
Dated at Napanee, April 24th, 1902.

900 DROPS

CASTORIA

A Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of

INFANTS CHILDREN

Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. **NOT NARCOTIC.**

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PITCHER

Pumpkin Seed -
Aloë vera -
Rhubarb -
Sassafras -
Peppermint -
Elix. Carminative -
Warm Seed -
Clarified Sugar -
Whispering Prayer.

Perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.

Fac Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.

At 6 months old
35 Doses - 35 CENTS

EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER,

SEE

THAT THE

FAC-SIMILE

SIGNATURE

— OF —

Chas. H. Fletcher

IS ON THE

WRAPPER

OF EVERY

BOTTLE OF

CASTORIA

Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

COST SALE!

T. G. Davis & Co. are offering their whole stock of English, Scotch and Canadian Suitings, Overcoatings, Pantings and Trimmings at

COST PRICE

Sales under \$20.00, Cash, over that amount 3 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved, endorsed or joint notes.

41y

T. G. DAVIS & CO.

Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE.

Eastern Standard Time. No. 19 Taking effect June 2, 1900.

Tweed and Toronto to Napanee and Deseronto and Napanee to Toronto and Deseronto.

Stations.	Miles.	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6	Stations.	Miles.	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
Lvo	Tweed	6:30	6:30	6:30	Lve	Deseronto	6:45	6:45	6:45
	Stoco	7:00	7:00	7:00		Deseronto Junction	7:10	7:10	7:10
	Larkins	7:10	7:10	7:10	Arr	Napanee	7:40	7:40	7:40
	Maribank	7:25	7:25	7:25		Napanee Mills	8:10	8:10	8:10
	Erinville	7:40	7:40	7:40		Newburgh	8:15	8:15	8:15
	Tamworth	7:45	7:45	7:45		Thomson's Mills	8:20	8:20	8:20
	Wilson	7:50	7:50	7:50		Camden East	8:25	8:25	8:25
	Enterprise	8:00	8:00	8:00	Arr	Yarker	8:30	8:30	8:30
	Mudlake Bridge	8:10	8:10	8:10	Lve	Yarker	8:35	8:35	8:35
	Moscow	8:15	8:15	8:15		Galbraith	8:40	8:40	8:40
	Galbraith	8:20	8:20	8:20		Moscow	8:45	8:45	8:45
	Yarker	8:25	8:25	8:25		Mudlake Bridge	8:50	8:50	8:50
	Camden East	8:30	8:30	8:30		Enterprise	8:55	8:55	8:55
	Thomson's Mills	8:35	8:35	8:35		Wilson	9:00	9:00	9:00
	Newburgh	8:40	8:40	8:40		Tamworth	9:05	9:05	9:05
	Napanee Mills	8:45	8:45	8:45		Erinville	9:10	9:10	9:10
	Napanee	8:50	8:50	8:50		Maribank	9:15	9:15	9:15
Arr	Napanee	8:55	8:55	8:55		Larkins	9:20	9:20	9:20
Lve	Napanee	9:00	9:00	9:00		Stoco	9:25	9:25	9:25
	Deseronto Junction	9:05	9:05	9:05					

NEWS FROM THE COUNTRY.

To Correspondents.—Persons sending in items from the surrounding district must sign their names to correspondence as a sign of good faith, not for publication. Any correspondence received without the name attached will not be published.

MONEY MORE.

(Too late for last issue.)

Mr. Johnston, I. P. S., visited the school on Monday. Also Rev. J. DeP. Wright visited it on Tuesday.

Mr. Wm. Gurney and sister, Miss Agnes, who has been visiting relatives, in this neighborhood have returned to their home at Hillier, P. E. I. County.

Miss Nellie McConnell, Grey County, is visiting at her uncle's, Mr. Weir.

Miss Tillie Burley is dressmaking at Mrs. Jas. Weir's.

Mr. W. J. McConnell and sister, Miss Libbie, Lime Lake, were the guests of Mr. Geo. Hall, Plainfield, a few days last week.

Mrs. Leslie Brickman, Moira, is a guest at her father's, M. A. Lloyd.

ODESSA.

(Crowded out of last issue.)

The Odessa football team has organized for work for the season, with Harry Lee as captain.

C. Gray, of Kingston, spent Sunday in the village.

The regular Quarterly Service in connection with the Methodist church was held on Sunday last. Owing to the inclemency of the weather there was not a very large crowd.

Mr. T. J. Beverley has opened up a tin shop in Mr. Geo. Simpkins' shop and is prepared to do any kind of work in his line on the shortest notice.

Robt. Bennett, late proprietor of the Queens hotel, has moved into the Hogle property, and Mr. D. Snider, of Bath, has taken charge of the hotel.

Look! Wait for it! Mr. Bennett, the leading elocutionist, will give a concert in the town hall on Friday evening, May 16th, in aid of Odessa Public Library.

Mrs. S. J. Sproule has been confined to the house for some time.

Mrs. O. D. Lewis, who has been in the city for the past ten days attending her daughter, Mrs. Henderson, who was seriously ill, returned home on Tuesday of this week accompanied by her daughter.

Miss Eva Cairns spent Sunday at Colebrook.

PARROTT'S BAY.

Working on the land has been delayed on account of the heavy rains.

Rev. Mr. Spence preached in the C. M. church on Sunday morning.

Mr. B. Simons has moved in Mr. Stephen Fairfield's house.

Mr. M. Smith has purchased a new buggy.

Mr. David Purday, of this place, has returned from Newton to Ottawa where he has a good situation.

The Ernestown boys are very unlucky on Sunday evenings. Have patience, boys.

While driving to Bath, Mr. Earl Smith's horse was suddenly taken sick. He had a serious time getting it home.

Those sick with measles are recovering. The Sun Shine Circle held their last meeting at Miss Alice Fairfield's on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wm. Gaitskill and Mrs. T. Miller are on the sick list.

Mr. Andrew Fairfield has taken up his residence on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Frink have returned home from Napanee.

Mr. W. Gaitskill lost a valuable horse and Mr. Steward Smith lost two valuable calves last week.

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited scrofula but the scrofulous disposition.

This is generally and chiefly indicated cutaneous eruptions; sometimes by

ness, nervousness and general debility.

The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Sn; Union St., Troy, Ohio, when she eighteen years old, manifesting itself in a bunch in her neck, which caused great

was lanced, and became a running sore. It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. Jones, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years and developed so rapidly that when was 18 she had eleven running sores on neck and about her ears.

These sufferers were not benefited professional treatment, but, as they verily say, were completely cured by

Hood's Sarsaparil

This peculiar medicine positively cures the scrofulous disposition and locally and permanently cures the disease

MOSCOW.

G. A. Aylesworth, liberal candidate Addington, addressed a meeting of electors on Saturday night.

Everton Vanluven and Thomas Bu are still on the sick list.

Rev. A. C. Huffman is visiting at W. A. Martin is in Prince Ed county working in the interest of liberal candidate.

Mrs. Amos Huffman is taking a to the lakes with her father, Capt. A gomery.

W. A. Bell, special agent for the N company, of Ingersoll, spent a couple days here last week.

Mrs. Neil Mi'sap has resigned position as organist.

Mrs. Everton Vanluven will fill vacancy.

R. G. Lawlor, B. A., spent Saturday. W. W. Asselstine's.

Why Catarrh is Fatal. Because it pours a flood of poisons into the circulation that saps strength and digestion to make as to render the body incapable of resistance, and consumption is the result. Catarrh is quickly cured by Catarrhine, a firm destroying vapor that goes to the source of the disease. It soothes and heals the mucous surfaces, clears the head and throat and positively never fails to perfectly Bronchitis, Asthma or Catarrh. Nothing good for diseases of the respiratory organs Catarrhine. Large bottles \$1. Small bottles 50c. by mail from Folsen & Kingston, Ont.

STELLA.

Owing to so much wet weather the mers have been kept back with their

Mr. McVein and family have moved to Kingston. On the eve of their departure their Presbyterian friends gathered at old home and presented the Misses Mc

with an address and a well filled list. Both ladies were organists for some

Mr. and Mrs. McVein have always lived on the island.

Mr. Jackson and son, Kingston, visited Mrs. Allen for a few days.

Mrs. J. Allen is visiting at her mother-in-law's, Mrs. Caughy's.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunkley spent two days in Picton at Mr. Dunkley's father's.

Mrs. C. Given visited in Kingston Bath last week.

Mrs. W. Montgomery, Deseronto, visited at Mrs. Filson's.

Our genial shoemaker, Mr. Hunt, is talking of moving to Kingston. We can persuade him to remain.

Mr. A. Howard had a barn raised Tuesday.

The Woman's Institute had a very enthusiastic meeting on Saturday and annual meeting on takes place June

Stella is much improved since the change of the hotel as the citizens are now c in their right mind.

Keep the Balance Up.

It has been truthfully said that disturbance of the even balance of the causes serious trouble. Nobody can be careful to keep his balance up, people begin to lose appetite, or to get easily, the least imprudence brings on weakness or debility. The body needs a tonic, craves it, and should i

Tweed and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Tweed	0	6 30	3 06	
Stoco	3	6 38	3 15	
Larkins	7	6 50	3 30	
Maribank	13	7 10	3 50	
Erinsville	17	7 25	4 05	
Tamworth	21	7 49	4 15	
Yarker	26	8 00	4 35	
Erinsville	26	8 00	4 35	
Mudlake Bridge	28			
Moscow	31	8 13	2 53	4 47
Galbraith	33			
Yarker	35	8 25	3 05	5 09
Yarker	35	9 00	3 05	5 25
Camden East	39	9 10	3 15	5 49
Thompson's Mills	41			
Newburgh	41	9 25	3 25	5 50
Napanee Mills	42	9 40	3 35	6 00
Napanee	49	9 55	3 50	6 15
Lve Napanee	49			
Deseronto Junction	54			6 55
Deseronto	58			7 10

Kingston and Sydenham to Napanee and Deseronto.

Stations	Miles	No. 2	No. 4	No. 6
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Kingston	0			4 00
G. T. R. Junction	10			4 10
Glennvale	10			4 33
Murvale	14			4 45
Harrowsmith	19			5 00
Sydenham	23	8 00		
Harrowsmith	23	8 10		5 50
Frontenac	26	8 35		5 15
Yarker	26	9 00	3 05	5 25
Camden East	30	9 10	3 15	5 40
Thompson's Mills	31			
Newburgh	32	9 25	3 25	6 00
Napanee Mills	34	9 40	3 35	6 01
Napanee	40	9 55	3 50	6 15
Napanee, West End	40			
Deseronto Junction	45			6 55
Deseronto	49			7 10

R. C. CARTER, Gen. Manager

J. F. CHAPMAN, Asst. Gen. Freight & Pass. Agent

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

ALFRED KNIGHT.

H. E. PAUL, B. A., M. D., J. C. M., M. C. P. S.

Physician and Surgeon

Office: corner Bridge and East Streets; opposite residence of the late Dr. Grant.

Telephone—

THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL (Paid up) \$2,500,000

RESERVE FUND \$2,500,000

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

DEPOSITS OF \$1.00 AND UPWARDS

RECEIVED.

INTEREST CREDITED THEREON

HALF-YEARLY.

FARMERS' SALE NOTES COLLECTED AND

ADVANCES MADE THEREON.

T. S. HILL, Manager.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

Napanee Branch.

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Napanee Branch.

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Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Tweed.

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45		
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00		
Napanee	9	7 15		
Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 58
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	5 10
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Thompson's Mills	18			
Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Yarker	23	8 30	1 13	5 21
Yarker	23	8 53	1 13	5 35
Galbraith	25			
Moscow	27	9 07	1 25	5 45
Mudlake Bridge	30			
Euterprise	32	9 27	1 40	5 57
Wilson	34			
Tamworth	38	9 40	2 00	6 20
Erinsville	41	9 55		6 30
Maribank	45	10 18		6 45
Larkins	51	10 35		7 01
Stoco	55	10 50		7 15
Tweed	58	11 05		7 25

Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston.

Stations	Miles	No. 1	No. 3	No. 5
		A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Lve Deseronto	0	6 45		
Deseronto Junction	4	7 00		
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Napanee	9	7 40	12 25	4 58
Napanee Mills	15	8 00	12 40	5 10
Newburgh	17	8 10	12 50	5 00
Thompson's Mills	18			
Camden East	19	8 18	1 00	5 15
Yarker	23	8 30	1 12	5 25
Yarker	23	8 45		5 41
Frontenac	26			
Harrowsmith	30	9 00		6 10
Sydenham	30	9 05		6 23
Harrowsmith	30	9 05		
Murvale	35	9 15		
Glennvale	39	9 25		
G. T. R. Junction	47	9 45		
Kingston	47	10 00		

H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.

Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon at the Kingston General Hospital.

Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 517

HERRINGTON & WARNER

Barristers, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOW RATES

Office—Warner Block, East-st, Napanee. 57

DEROCHE & MADIEN

Barristers,

Attorneys-at-Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Cons

vancery, Notaries Public, etc.

Office—Grange block,

Money to Loan at "lower than the lowest" rate

H. M. DEROCHE, Q. C. 517 J. H. MADDEN

T. B. GERMAN,

Barrister and Solicitor,

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

OFFICE: Grange Block, 60 John Street, 21-6m Napanee.

Wartman Bros.

DENTISTS.

Graduates Royal College, & Toronto University

Office over Doxsee's.

Visits Tamworth, at Wheeler's hotel, first

Monday of each month, remaining over Tuesday.

All other Mondays at Yarker.

A. S. ASHLEY,

.....DENTIST.....

40 YEARS EXPERIENCE

12 YEARS IN NAPANEE

Rooms above Mowat's Dry Goods

Store, Napanee.

Wood For Sale!

Hard and Soft Wood delivered to any part of the town. Also a fresh line of Groceries always on hand.

S. CASEY DENISON.

While driving to Bath, Mr. Earl Smith's horse was suddenly taken sick. He had a serious time getting it home.

Those sick with measles are recovering. The Sun Shine Circle held their last meeting at Miss Alice Fairfields on Tuesday evening.

Mr. Wm. Gaitskill and Mrs. T. Miller are on the sick list.

Mr. Andrew Fairfield has taken up his residence on his farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Frink have returned home from Napanee.

Mr. W. Gaitskill lost a valuable horse and Mr. Steward Smith lost two valuable calves last week.

Mr. Harry Laidley at Miss Margie Darcagh's, Collins Bay, on Sunday.

Mr. Samuel Smith and wife at their son's, Mr. Steward Smith, on Sunday.

Mr. Charlie Clark and family, of Kingston, at Mr. W. Gaitskill's, recently.

Mr. John Frink is all smiles. It's a boy.

Mrs. Fleming and Mr. H. Marshall and wife, of Stella, at Mr. George Fleming's on Sunday.

Mr. Hugh McClary, of Gananoque, at Miss Lillian Woodcock's on Sunday evening.

Mr. John Presley, of Deseronto, at Mr. W. Gaitskill's.

Mr. Charlie Ewing at Mr. Ernest Marsh's, Collins Bay, on Sunday.

Mr. Schuyler Smith and family at Mr. Joe Clement's, Bath, on Sunday.

Miss Rothwell at Miss Alice Fairfield's.

Mr. George Crumley, of Brockville, at Miss Laura Clement's, on Sunday.

Mr. T. Smith and wife at their daughter's, Mrs. John Frink, on Sunday.

Mr. Webster Clement at Mr. Dorland Clement's, Deseronto, Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Harry Mott, of Bath, at his sister's, Mrs. Manson Smith.

Children Cry for

CASTORIA.

CLAREVIEW.

Our cheese factory has started operations for the season, with a good supply of milk, with Thomas Gibson, Cataragui, as maker and Frederick Wager, Tamworth, as helper.

A. McDonald's shingle mill is running full blast.

Fishing is all the go now.

Peter McGrath has the contract of drawing the cheese to Erinsville station.

Mr. Bowman is running the grist mill here; he is kept busy every day.

That Spot.

Did you ever have that little tickling spot in your throat? Felt as if you could almost touch it with your finger, didn't it? How hard you tried to reach it, but couldn't! It's easy with Vapo-Cresolene, for you breathe it. There's nothing in the world equal to it for stopping these tickling coughs; and it's so pleasant, too. For asthma, croup, bronchitis, catarrh, and whooping-cough, it's the great remedy.

Vapo-Cresolene is sold by druggists everywhere. A Vapo-Cresolene outfit, including the Vaporizer and Lamp, which should last a life-time, and a bottle of Cresolene, complete, \$1.50; extra supplies of Cresolene 25 cents and 50 cents. Illustrated booklet containing physicians' testimonials free upon request. Vapo-Cresolene Co., 180 Fulton St., New York, U.S.A.

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The Woman's Institute had a very enthusiastic meeting on Saturday and annual meeting on takes place June 7.

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Keep the Balance Up.

It has been truthfully said that disturbance of the even balance of causes serious trouble. Nobody can careful to keep his balance up.

people begin to lose appetite, or to get easily, the least impudence brings on

ness, weakness or debility. The s needs a tonic, craves it, and should r denied it; and the best tonic of whic

have any knowledge is Hood's Sarsaparil. What this medicine has done in ke

healthy people healthy, in keeping u even balance of health, gives it the distinction as a preventive that it e

as a cure. Its early use has illustrat wisdom of the old saying that a stit time saves nine. Take Hood's for

rite, strength, and endurance.

DENBIGH.

After an irregular vacation c by the illness of our late teacher,

E. D. Shangraw, of Colebrook, village school is again in oper

under the able and satisfactory agement of Miss Effa Bell, of Mo

The Thompson Settlement s (S. S. No. 6) is still closed by or

the local Board of Health, owing late outbreak of diphtheria in

section. Efforts are being made number of ratepayers in that se

to have the school house, which is at the southern boundary of it

moved to a new and more cent located site.

Carman McNeil has been engag cheesemaker for the Denbigh C

Factory for this season, and c tions will be begun on Monday n

Several new dwelling houses w added to our village this summer

other improvements have already effected by the removal of unsi

wooden fences and the erection of and more practical wire ones in

place. Further improvements in line in and near the village are

templed.

The Court of Revision for Municipality will be held at Venn

on the 31st inst.

Confirmation Services will be in the German-Lutheran church

Ascension Day.

Ernst Berger, who last fall, in nership with Otto Klien, bough

of the best two hundred farm this township, got d'satisfied

life in our Canadian backwoods sold out his share of the real and

sonal estate to his late partner. now travelling in the United Sta

which he wants to see a good p fore returning to Germany.

Edward Peizold, who has for a time been suffering from a can

Scrofula

What is commonly inherited is not scrofula but the scrofulous disposition. This is generally and chiefly indicated by itaneous eruptions; sometimes by pale-ness, nervousness and general debility. The disease afflicted Mrs. K. T. Snyder, nion St., Troy, Ohio, when she was ghteen years old, manifesting itself by a inch in her neck, which caused great pain, as lanced, and became a running sore. It afflicted the daughter of Mrs. J. H. nes, Parker City, Ind., when 13 years old, id developed so rapidly that when she as 18 she had eleven running sores on her ck and about her ears. These sufferers were not benefited by rofessional treatment, but, as they volun-rially say, were completely cured by

Food's Sarsaparilla

This peculiar medicine positively corts the scrofulous disposition and radily and permanently cures the disease.

MOSCOW.

G. A. Aylesworth, liberal candidate, for ldington, addressed a meeting of the ctors on Saturday night. Everton Vanluven and Thomas Burgess e still on the sick list. Rev. A. C. Huffman is visiting at home. W. A. Martin is in Prince Edward nty working in the interest of the eral candidate. Mrs. Amos Huffman is taking a tour of e lakes with her father, Capt. Mont- nery. W. A. Bell, special agent for the Noxon npany, of Ingersoll, spent a couple of ys here last week. Mrs. Neil Missap has resigned her ction as organist. Mrs. Everton Vanluven will fill the ancy. R. G. Lawlor, B. A., spent Saturday at W. Aeseltine's.

Why Catarrh is Fatal. Because it rs a flood of poisons into the circulation t saps strength and digestion so materially to render the body incapable of resisting ase, and consumption is the result. Ca'arrh quickly cured by Catarrhose, a fragrant in destroying vapor that goes to the root of disease. It soothes and heals the inflamed ous surfaces, cures the head and t root, i positively never fails to perfectly cure ecchitis, Asthous or Catarrh. Nothing is so d for diseases of the respiratory organs as arrihose. Large bottle \$1. Small size 50c. ggets or by mail from Polson & Co, igston, Ont.

STELLA.

Owing to so much wet weather the far-ns have been kept back with their work. Mr. McVein and family have moved to ngston. On the eve of their departure ir Presbyterian friends gathered at their home and presented the Misses McVein an address and a well filled purse. The ladies were organists for some years. and Mrs. McVein have always lived on island. Mr. Jackson and son, Kingston, visited s. Allen for a few days. Mrs. J. Allen is visiting at her mother-law's, Mrs. Caughey's. Mr. and Mrs. Dunkley spent two weeks Picton at Mr. Dunkley's father's. Mrs. C. Givren visited in Kingston and th last week. Mrs. W. Montgomery, Deseronto, is iting at Mrs. Filson's. Our genial shoemaker, Mr. Hinton, is king of moving to Kingston. We hope can persuade him to remain. Dr. A. Howard had a barn raised on esday. The Woman's Institute had a very on-asiatic meeting on Saturday and their ual meeting on takes place June 7th. Stella is much improved since the closing he hotel as the citizens are now clothed heir right mind.

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BELL ROCK.

Quarterly services were held on the 4th in the Methodist church by Rev. Mr. Richards. The annual meeting of the Epworth League was held on the evening of the 7th inst. Mrs. Amey was elected President for the coming year. The Rathbun Co's drive of logs has reached here. Mr. G. M. Sanborn and daughter, Goldie, are visiting friends in Syracuse, N. Y. Miss Stella Vanvolkinburg has gone to Belleville to spend the summer. W. J. Dagroff and Miss Cora Wheeler are on the sick list. Political interest is unusually quiet. W. J. Shibley, the Liberal candidate, with other speakers, addressed a full house here last night. Although not altogether confident of his election and redeeming Frontenac yet Mr. Shibley has the fullest confidence in the Ross Government being maintained.

McINTYRE'S CORNERS.

The heavy frosts last week damaged the fruit blossoms and clover. Mr. Burrows, I. P. S., was through here last week and called at our school. Mr. David Aylesworth lost a thorough-bred shorthorned calf. He valued it at \$50. Mr. Alfred Buck has obtained a position on the G. T. R. Messrs. E. C. Gilbert and R. G. Miller were visiting friends in Adolphustown last Sunday. The Liberals had a committee meeting in the school house last Monday evening. Mr. George Sharp, of Silville, was through here buying hogs last Monday. Mrs. Martha McDonald is still very ill. Mr. David Henderson, of Links' Mills, is visiting at Wilson Buck's. Mr. Rupert Fellows has purchased a new buggy. Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Fraser, of Napanee, were visiting at W. P. Miller's last week.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

It is feared the recent frosts have damaged the prospects of a good fruit crop for this year. Portland Benson, of Benson's, spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week with his sister, Mrs. L. F. Moore, Napanee. The Rev. Dr. Cleaver, of Toronto, will lecture in the First Methodist Church, Picton, on Monday night, May 19th. His subject is "Victor Hugo's Masterpiece," and we are promising ourselves a literary treat. Dr. Cleaver has delivered this lecture no less than seven times in Toronto with marked success. News is scarce. Election forms the one absorbing topic of conversation, and judging from the anxiety pictured on the faces of the members of the male persuasion, the one subject for serious thought. Just now it would seem that Dr. Currie, the Liberal nominee, will have an easy victory, but votes are elusive and slippery things and time alone will tell the story. The genial doctor is one of Prince Edward's exceedingly clever young men, and his many friends are anxious for his success. Your correspondent is willing to use what little influence it is possible for one to exert whose right of suffrage is non est. Mr. R. C. Clute, K. C. Toronto, addresses a public meeting in the interest of Dr. Currie, at the Bijou opera house, Picton, Saturday, May 17.

CENTREVILLE.

The very severe frosts of the past week did considerable damage to fruit trees and all kinds of vegetation. The cheese factory is rushing business with a large supply of milk. The coming elections are the topic of the day. G. Anson Aylesworth, Liberal candidate, held a meeting here on the evening of the 5th. It was largely attended. James Reid, Conservative candidate, will be unable to canvass personally. We have a new place to the north of us now called "Dreamland." Until recently it was known as Bachelors' Corners. What will be the next? H. Barrett, foreman on the western division of the Trent Valley Canal, paid a flying visit to friends here last week. John Doyle, a former resident of this part, but now of Owosso, Michigan, visited relatives in this vicinity during the past

A COLLEGE PROFESSOR.

One of Georgia's Useful Educators is Grateful For What Pe-ru-na is Doing For Suffering Humanity.



F. A. Curtright, A. B., Principal of the Georgia Normal and Industrial Institute, and editor and proprietor of the "Georgia Helping Hand" writes the following glowing words concerning Peruna, and its efficacy in the cure of catarrh.

He says: "I was induced to try Peruna by the advice of a friend, and certainly believe that suffering humanity would be relieved if they only gave Peruna a fair trial. Would that I could frame words sufficient to express my gratitude for the benefits derived from its use."—F. A. CURTRIGHT, Greensboro, Ga.

Hon. W. N. Roach, United States Senator from North Dakota, in a letter written from Larimore, North Dakota, says:

"Persuaded by a friend, I have used Peruna as a tonic, and am glad to testify that it has greatly helped me in strength, vigor and appetite. I have been advised by friends that it is remarkably efficacious as a cure for the almost universal complaint of catarrh."—W. N. Roach.

Senator Roach's wife recommends Peruna also. She says: "I can cheerfully

recommend your excellent remedy, Peruna. Indeed, I know of no other remedy as good as yours. It is a grand tonic, and many of my friends have used it for catarrh with good results."—Mrs. W. N. Roach.

The most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh.

Mr. Wm. Hebley, Duquesne, Pa., writes:—"I am cured of catarrh of the stomach of two years standing. I had it so bad that I could not eat anything but milk. I doctored with several doctors and they could give me relief for a short time only. I saw Peruna recommended and thought I would try it, and I now think I am cured of catarrh. I have worked two months and did not lose a day."—Wm. Hebley.

Mr. Moses F. Merrill, Columbus, Cherokee Co., Kansas, Rural Route No. 3, writes:

"I had been troubled with systemic catarrh, which affected the lower bowels especially. I was troubled with running off of the bowels and troublesome catarrh of the bronchial tubes which caused spitting of thick mucus. Since taking Peruna my improvement has been wonderful. My bowels are regular as clock-work. I can now eat like other people and my vitals digest."—Moses F. Merrill.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.: Gentlemen—"I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it it has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

BOARD OF REGISTRATION.

The following is a complete list of those who were registered at the sitting of the Board of Manhood Suffrage Voters held in the Council Chamber, in the town hall, Napanee, on Friday and Saturday last:

EAST WARD.

Black, Geo. Selwyn, Mitchell, Alfred Jno., Clarke, Lewis S., Pearson, James, Conger, Belyat, Perry, Henry Earl, Douglass, Joseph, Pine, Calvin, D., Duncan, Chas. E., Schryver, Geo., Duncan, Hugh, Seales, John, Ellis, Henry W., Seales, Joseph E., Fennell, John, Shepard, Fred. J. jr., Gordanier, Fred. R., Smith, Chas., Ham, Ralph S., Smith, Chas. J., Hinch, Geo. S., Smith, James Alex., Kenny, Jas., Storms, Wm. M., Lucas, John Edward, Thompson, David W., Lucas, John W., Thompson, John, Lucas, Wm. H., Trumpeur, Geo. F.

ADVERTISING CANADA.

Grand Trunk Railway Travelling Picture Exhibit a Strong Factor in Bringing Tourists to Canada. Thousands of People being Educated to the Beauties of the Northern Resorts.

The Grand Trunk Railway's travelling picture exhibit which is meeting with such a favorable reception in all the cities at which it is being displayed, is also receiving eulogistic words of praise in the press of the southern and middle States. The Springfield (Ohio) "Star" of April 22nd, in speaking of this collection, says: "The exhibit establishes a precedent in railroad advertising, possessing sufficient merit in itself to justify anyone in taking the time to make an inspection of it." The Springfield ("Gazette") in commenting

ing of moving to Kingston. We hope Mr. A. Howard had a barn raised on today.

The Woman's Institute had a very enthusiastic meeting on Saturday and their usual meeting on takes place June 7th. Stella is much improved since the closing of the hotel as the citizens are now clothed their right mind.

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DENBIGH.

After an irregular vacation caused the illness of our late teacher, Mr. D. Shangraw, of Colebrook, our village school is again in operation under the able and satisfactory management of Miss Effa Bell, of Moscow. The Thompson Settlement school (S. No. 6) is still closed by order of a local Board of Health, owing to a outbreak of diphtheria in that section. Efforts are being made by a number of ratepayers in that section to have the school house, which is now the southern boundary of it, removed to a new and more centrally located site.

Carman McNeil has been engaged as a seamaker for the Denbigh Cheese factory for this season, and operations will be begun on Monday next. Several new dwelling houses will be added to our village this summer, and other improvements have already been effected by the removal of unsightly wooden fences and the erection of neat and more practical wire ones in their place. Further improvements in that line and near the village are contemplated.

The Court of Revision for this municipality will be held at Vennachar on the 31st inst.

Confirmation Services will be held at the German-Lutheran church on Pension Day.

Ernst Berger, who last fall, in partnership with Otto Klien, bought one of the best two hundred farms in this township, got dissatisfied with it in our Canadian backwoods, and sold out his share of the real and personal estate to his late partner. He is now travelling in the United States, of which he wants to see a good part before returning to Germany.

Edward Petzold, who has for a long time been suffering from a cancer in his stomach, and has so far been unsuccessfully treated by different physicians, has now for a couple of weeks been in Berlin, Ont., under the special "X Ray" treatment of Dr. Hart, who hopes that he will be able to send him home perfectly cured. Dr. Petzold's last reports were very encouraging.

Wm. Warlich has leased his farm for this season and went to Berlin to engage in more profitable employment. Miss Louise Petzold has also taken situation in that thriving and pleasant town.

Get out of the Bicycle Business.

Messrs. Boyle & Son have disposed of their bicycles and bicycle sundries to W. J. Normile who will carry all these and repairs for same.

CENTREVILLE.

The very severe frosts of the past week did considerable damage to fruit trees and all kinds of vegetation.

The cheese factory is rushing business with a large supply of milk.

The coming elections are the topic of the day. G. Anson Aylsworth, Liberal candidate, held a meeting here on the evening of the 5th. It was largely attended. James Reid, Conservative candidate, will be unable to canvass personally.

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John Doyle, a former resident of this part, but now of Owosso, Michigan, visited relatives in this vicinity during the past couple of weeks.

Visitors: Joseph Evans, Owosso, Mich.; Mrs. M. Donovan, Forest Mills.



Soft Harness

You can make your harness as soft as a glove and as tough as wire by using **EUREKA Harness Oil**. You can lengthen its life—make it last twice as long as it ordinarily would.

EUREKA Harness Oil

Makes a poor looking harness like new. Made of pure, heavy bodied oil, especially prepared to withstand the weather.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes.

Made by IMPERIAL OIL COMPANY.

Have you Any Junk?

If so, please call up 'phone No. 32 or drop me a postal card and I will send for same and pay the

Highest Price in Cash.

I buy all kinds of old Junk, such as Rags, Bones, all kinds of Scrap Iron, Copper, Brass, Lead, Zinc, Old Rubbers, Boots and Shoes, and Old Papers, in fact all kinds of old

JUNK

I pay cash for Rough or Rendered Tallow, and all kinds of Grease.

Chas. Stevens.

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Black, Geo. Selwyn, Mitchell, Alfred Jno., Clarke, Lewis S., Pearson, James, Conger, Belyat, Perry, Henry Earl, Douglass, Joseph, Pine, Calvin D., Duncan, Chas. E., Schryver, Geo., Duncan, Hugh, Seales, John, Ellis, Henry W., Seales, Joseph E., Fennell, John, Shepard, Fred. J., jr., Gordania, Fred. R., Smith, Chas., Ham, Ralph S., Smith, Chas. J., Hinch, Geo. S., Smith, James Alex., Kenny, Jas., Storms, Wm. M., Lucas, John Edward, Thompson, David W., Lucas, John W., Thompson, John, Lucas, Wm. H., Trumppour, Geo. F., Lynn, John P., Vanaistine, Benj. S., Markle, E. M., Vanluven, Z. A., Meagher, Fred. M., Vanvalkenburgh, L., McCabe, Arch. E., Wagar, Jacob, McCay, Samuel T., Wales, Thomas W., McCumber, John W.,

SOUTH DIV. CENTRE WARD.

Babcock, John R., McAfee, Robert Ed., Best, Wilbert E., McKay, Thomas C., Blair, Fred. G., McKibbin, John W., Bustin, Geo. L., Milligan, Jas. P., Card, Jethro Wesley, Mooney, Thos., Cronk, Samuel, Moore, Albert O., Davy, Benj. F., Osborne, Nathan, Ferguson, Jas. A., Parks, John, Frailick, Harry E., Plumley, Chas. Wm., Hicks, Arthur P., Powell, David, Hodgson, Ralph L., Richardson, David, Jennings, Albert C., Sackman, Geo. H., Jones, Richard T., Scott, Clarence W., Kelly, Henry W., Smith, Frank L., Laboste, John B., Wagar, Perry E., Lucas, Denis W., Wilhelm, Napoleon, MacDonald, Michael, Williams, John G., Mallory, Alva, Wilson, Wm. E.

NORTH DIV. CENTRE WARD.

Asselstine, Henry, Mitchell, Jas. H., Black, Byrne M., Nolan, Wm., Black, Chas. D., Pearson, Wm. Jas., Boyes, Geo. W., Pybus, Thos. R., Briggs, Geo. A., Rockett, Walter C., Bruton, Chas. O., Rose, Alex. T., Deroche, Ham. M. P., Smith, Isaac, Dey, Fred. H., Thompson, Roy E., Dredge, Henry, Vanaistine, Richard, Kretts, W. E., Vandervoort, Harry, Gates, Joseph W., Walters, Ernest J., Ginders, Joshua, Wickham, John R., Griever, Wm. Bell, Young, Silas, Killorin, Paul C., Mercy, Fred.

SOUTH DIV. WEST WARD.

Appleby, Wm., Leonard, Wm. J., Babcock, Jas. W., Lindsay, Henry, Baker, John, Markle, Edward, Baker, Wm., Markle, Gilbert, Baldwin, Jas., Maybee, Wm. M., Beck, Henry, Mowers, Archibald, Butland, Fred., Mowers, Blakely, Ferguson, Daniel R., Mowers, James, Fields, Edward, Murphy, Geo. G., Greer, John, Pearson, Jonathan L., Greer, Wm., Pearson, Wm. Jas., Hearn, John, Plumley, Arthur, Hearn, Philip R., Rogers, Joseph B., Howard, Wm. H., Sanford, Wm. E., Jaynes, Samuel M., Smith, Samuel, Kelly, David, Symonds, Harry, Kelly, Henry, Vanaistine, Fred. J., Kelly, John Richard, Vanaistine, Harry, Kinkley, Frank, Whitmarsh, S. M.

NORTH DIV. WEST WARD.

Ashley, Wilton A., Neilson, John L., Black, Herb. D., O'Brien, John Frank, Caffrey, John D., Osborne, Wm., Carr, John, Richardson, Eugene, Crippen, Wm., Roblin, Frank, Dunning, Sylvester, Sager, Wm., Getty, Malcolm Jno., Sedore, Abram, Girvin, James, Smith, Thos., Hall, Lewis, Smith, Wm. J., Hayes, David, Stevens, Fred. G., Hicks, Wm. H., Vanblarloom, W. H., Hogan, John T., Vandervoort, Chas., Lake, Miles D., VanEvery, John F., McGinness, Wm. J., VanSlyck, Arthur B., Minchinton, Henry, VanSlyck, B. B., Moore, Jacob, Weller, Chas. H.

Pleuritic Pains a Danger Signal. Prompt treatment is essential. Bathe the region of pain immediately with **Polson's Nerviline** and quickly bind on a hot bandage sprinkled with **Nerviline**. Never known to fail. Cures almost instantly. Neuralgia, toothache, rheumatism and lumbago are cured by **Nerviline** just as readily. **Polson's Nerviline** cures all pain and is the best household liniment known. Large bottle 25c.

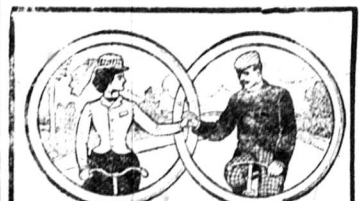
Picture Exhibit a Strong Factor in Bringing Tourists to Canada. Thousands of People being Educated to the Beauties of the Northern Resorts.

The Grand Trunk Railway's traveling picture exhibit which is meeting with such a favorable reception in all the cities at which it is being displayed, is also receiving eulogistic words of praise in the press of the southern and middle States. The Springfield (Ohio) "Star" of April 22nd, in speaking of this collection, says: "The exhibit establishes a precedent in railroad advertising, possessing sufficient merit in itself to justify anyone in taking the time to make an inspection of it." The Springfield "Gazette" in commenting upon this exhibit, says: "It is one of the finest exhibits of art ever given in this city." While all the newspapers in the other cities visited are profuse in their favorable comments regarding the display.

The collection has been shown this year at fifteen different cities, and up to the present time nearly 40,000 people have viewed the display. It is one of the best advertisements that Canada has ever had for her summer resorts, and it is expected that the results will justify all the good words that have been spoken of it. A heavy influx of tourists into Canada the coming season is assured. The exhibit is composed of over 100 large photographic views 40x50 inches, in addition to one of the finest collections of stuffed and mounted fish, including specimens of the gamey species of the finny tribe native to the Canadian waters, and including maskhonge, black bass, pike-perch (Dore) brook trout, and locked salmon and other specimens; as well as reproductions of many of the wonderful engineering feats that are located on the Grand Trunk System in the way of tunnels and bridges.

Children Cry for CASTORIA.

A. S. Kimmerly has just to hand a car of seed corn, Southern Sweet and Early Leaming, also in stock, Timothy, Alake, Red Clover, Alfalfa, Bug Proof Peas, Speltz, and all varieties of garden seeds. Try Bibby's Cream, equivalent for calves. I pay 11c for eggs. Our Celebrated 25c Tea is still a leader.



Dunlop Detachable Tires

First in 1888—Foremost ever since.

To have been "first" merely proves antiquity. To have remained first proves merit.

DUNLOP TIRE CO., LIMITED, TORONTO.

C. A. GRAHAM "Local Depot for Dunlop and age Tires."

50,000 PEOPLE ARE IN NEED

30,000 Lost Their Lives in the Catastrophe at St. Pierre.

A despatch to the London Times from St. Thomas says that the city of St. Pierre, Martinique, French West Indies, and its inhabitants, with all the shipping in the harbor have been totally destroyed by a volcanic eruption. A despatch to the London Daily Mail from St. Pierre, Martinique, dated Thursday, stated that the eruption of Mount Pelee continued. The Guerin factory was overwhelmed with boiling mud on Monday. Twenty-four persons are known to have been killed. The despatch added that there had been no earthquakes up to the time the despatch was sent.

It was announced from St. Thomas on Saturday, May 3, that St. Pierre had been covered with ashes to the depth of quarter of an inch as a result of the outbreak of the Mount Pelee volcano, and the town appeared to be enveloped in fog.

A second despatch from St. Thomas, dated May 6, said the flow of lava from the Mount Pelee volcano, had completely destroyed the Guerin factories, situated about two miles from St. Pierre. It was also reported that about 150 persons had disappeared, and that a great panic prevailed at St. Pierre.

Another despatch from St. Thomas dated May 7, said that advices received that morning from the Island of St. Vincent, B.W.I., announced that for some days earthquakes had been experienced in the neighborhood of the Soufriere crater, which had been smoking and rumbling. The people in the vicinity of the volcano were leaving for places of safety. This St. Thomas despatch said further that cable communication with the Island of Martinique was interrupted the morning of May 7, and that cable communication outward from St. Lucia, in the Windward Islands, ceased suddenly the same afternoon.

It was reported that the volcanic raters of Dominica, B.W.I., were showing signs of activity.

Saint Pierre was the principal town of the Island of Martinique. It was the largest town of the French West Indies, and the chief entrepot of those islands. It was divided into two quarters by a rivulet, over which were some handsome bridges. It had numerous public buildings and schools, a handsome theatre, and a botanic garden. Its roadstead was defended by several forts. The Empress Josephine was born there in 1763.

The Island of Martinique contains several extinct volcanoes, the highest point being Mount Pelee, with an altitude of 4,430 feet.

TOTALLY DESTROYED.

A St. Thomas, D.W.I., despatch says:—The British steamer Roddam, Capt. Freeman, which left St. Lucia Wednesday, for Martinique, returned to St. Lucia on Thursday afternoon. The Roddam brings a report that the town of St. Pierre, Martinique, the commercial centre and largest city of the French West Indies, with a population of over 50,000, has been totally destroyed as a result of the volcanic disturbances in the island. Almost all the inhabitants of St. Pierre are said to have been killed. The Roddam reports that all the shipping in the port has also been destroyed. The Quebec Steamship Company's steamer Roraima is mentioned as having been lost with all on board. The Roddam was almost completely

The total list of victims will approximate fully 30,000.

But one man out of the total population of the town is known to have escaped.

Relief expeditions from neighboring islands have landed and are burning the dead.

A cable steamer has reached Port de France, fourteen miles from St. Pierre, with 450 survivors, picked up along the shore.

Morne Rouge, a fashionable suburb of St. Pierre, escaped. The French Governor of Martinique fled to that place and was saved.

Fourteen of the steamer Roraima's crew were among the thirty saved by the French cruiser Suchet and taken to Guadalupe.

The U. S. Navy Department has ordered the cruiser Cincinnati from San Domingo to Martinique to give assistance. The French and British Governments are sending assistance from adjacent islands.

30,000 PEOPLE DEAD.

A despatch from Port de France, Island of Martinique, says:—Several steamers, including the Government vessel Rubis, started from here on Saturday for St. Pierre, carrying relief, also a quantity of firewood, petroleum and quicklime, for use in the cremation of bodies of the victims of the terrible volcanic outbreak. Large quantities of disinfectants and stocks of clothing for the refugees were also shipped to St. Pierre. The refugees had as a rule assembled at Le Carbet and Caz Pilote (not far from St. Pierre), and it is reported over a thousand of them have died since the fearful stream of lava poured down Mount Pelee.

SEA COVERED WITH DEBRIS.

The sea for miles around was covered with the wreckage of the vessels sunk off St. Pierre, and ashore only a few trees, all bent seaward by the force of the volcanic shower, were left standing.

When hearing St. Pierre the Rubis met a number of tugs towing lighters filled with refugees.

The heat from the smoking lava covered ruins at St. Pierre was suffocating, and the stench from the corpse-strewn streets was awful. Only a few walls were standing. The report that the hospital clock was found intact with its hands stopped at 7.50 was confirmed, as was the statement that the offices of the cable company had disappeared.

On all sides were found portions of corpses, which were gathered up by the soldiers and gendarmes and burned on one of the public squares.

NO WATER ON SHORE.

Not a drop of water was procurable ashore. The darkness caused by the clouds of volcanic dust shrouded the town, and continuous subterranean rumblings added to the horror of the scene.

The fort and central quarters of the town were razed to the ground, and were replaced by beds of hot cinders.

The iron grillwork of the Government offices was alone standing. There was no trace of the streets. Huge heaps of smoking ashes were to be seen on all sides.

At the landing place some burned and ruined walls indicated the spot where the Customs house formerly stood, and traces of the larger shops could be seen.

The vaults of the Martinique Bank,

on shore of the island on account of the intense heat and the steam which is coming from all sides.

It is estimated now that fully 200 lives have been lost off the Island of St. Vincent. It is thought that when details are received the loss of life will prove to be much heavier.

Kingston, the capital of the island, is covered with ashes, and is being bombarded by stones from the volcanic craters.

ASHES CARRIED 250 MILES OUT TO SEA.

The terrific force of the eruption at St. Vincent may be illustrated by one incident. Ashes in great quantity fell on the deck of the British steamship Cova, Capt. Eton, when she was 250 miles away from the island.

Cable communication between the islands south of St. Lucia is interrupted, but the fire from the crater of Mount Soufriere, Island of St. Vincent, can be seen from here, 21 miles away. In fact the flames are visible for forty miles.

DISASTROUS EXPLOSION.

20 People Lost Their Lives and 200 Badly Burned.

A despatch from Pittsburg, Pa., says:—The Sheralden yards of the Panhandle Railroad were the scene on Monday evening of one of the most disastrous explosions and fires known in this section for many years. A score of lives were lost and about 200 persons were so badly burned that according to the judgment of physicians in attendance 75 per cent. of them will die from the effects of their injuries. The cause of the catastrophe was the explosion of a train of naphtha cars, which was being switched at the yards, and in the switching the rear car telescoped a car forward. The leaking naphtha ignited from a switch light, causing an explosion which threw the flames 50 feet high. Much of the escaping naphtha ran through Cork's Run to Esplenborough, a distance of one and one-half miles, and caused another explosion, blowing to atoms the Seymour Hotel and the Collins House, on River Road, and badly wrecking a frame building nearby in which were congregated 200 or more sports from Pittsburg and vicinity, betting on the races, baseball, etc. Few of the occupants of this building escaped injury, many being badly hurt.

A torrent of flame belched forth on each side of the track, sweeping back the terrified spectators like a charge of artillery, and sending a shower of flame over their heads.

The successive explosions had heated the air to such an extent that before the third explosion, many were rendered unconscious by the extreme heat and the gaseous fumes, and were being carried away when the torrent of flame swept over the excited crowd.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

Paquette Found Guilty of Shooting F. Legere.

A despatch from Kamloops, B.C., says:—The Spring Assizes for the District of Yale opened here on Tuesday, Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. The docket is an exceptionally heavy one, there being no less than eight criminal cases. Thursday Louis Paquette was found guilty of murdering Fred Legere, the jury being out only ten minutes. His Lordship deferred sentence until the close of the assizes.

The crime for which Paquette was found guilty was a most atrocious one. The prisoner had been drinking heavily, and on the night of April 26th went to Legere's house near North Hill, 40 miles east of Kamloops, and asked to stay all night. Legere proceeded to make up a shake-down and while kneeling to

PRINCIPAL GRANT DEAD.

The Famous Educationist Gave to His Rest.

A despatch from Kingston says:—Principal Grant died at 11.15 a. m. on Saturday.

The Rev. George Munro Grant was born on December 22, 1835, at the Albion Mines, in Nova Scotia. The ground work of his learning was laid at the Pictou Academy and at the West River Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. Receiving a bursary in 1853 he went to the University of Glasgow, where his career was a most brilliant one. He won the Lord Rector's prize of 30 guineas for the best essay on Hindoo literature and philosophy, and was first in classics and moral philosophy. In 1860 he was ordained, and in the next year he took charge of a mission in Pictou County, N. S. From there he went to Georgetown, F. E. I., and in May, 1863, he began his fourteen years' pastorate of St. Matthew's Church, Halifax. An ardent advocate of union in the Presbyterian Church, he as moderator of the Kirk Synod, subscribed to the articles when the union was consummated, with Sir Sanford Fleming he journeyed overland

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA, collecting material for his "Ocean to Ocean," published in 1873.

Dr. Grant became Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, in 1877, just at the time that institution was feeling the financial stress following the withdrawal of the Government grant. Setting to work to lay the foundations of an endowment, he raised \$150,000, and afterwards increased it by \$250,000. His efforts to restore Queen's to its old financial position never ceased while he lived. An advocate of the federation of the provinces of Canada in the old days, he was latterly an eager supporter of the cause of closer Imperial relations.

HIS LITERARY WORK.

In literary as well as educational work Dr. Grant excelled, some of his best known works being "New Year Sermons," "Reformers of the Nineteenth Century," "Five Foreign Missions," "Advantages of Imperial Federation," "Our National Objects and Aims," "The Religions of the World in Relation to Christianity," and "The Religions of the World."

In 1889 Dr. Grant was chosen as moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and has held many other offices in church societies. He was president of the Imperial Federation League in Kingston in 1889. He received the degree of D. D. in 1877 from his alma mater, and in 1892 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dalhousie University, Halifax. His wife, formerly Miss Jessie Lawson, belonged to Halifax.

BOERS' OFFER TOO LIMITED.

Willing to Concede Demands Made Before War.

A despatch from London says:—The Times says it learns from a trustworthy source that the course of the peace negotiations to April 18 was the following:—After the conference at Klerksdorp, the Boers proposed that the Republics should grant the British demands made before the war, regarding the franchise etc. Great Britain was astonished, and referred the Boers to the Middeberg conference as the maximum that would be granted in the way of concessions. The Boers thereupon asked permission to consult with their friends in Europe. Gen. Kitchener refused permission, and the request was dropped. Great Britain intimated that the Boers should make serious proposals or the negotiations should be dropped. The

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WAS A THRIVING CITY

St. Pierre was the largest town and the commercial centre of the French Island of Martinique. It was the largest town in the French West Indies, and was well built and prosperous. It had a population of about 25,400.

It was divided into two parts, known as the upper and the lower towns. The lower town was compact, with narrow streets and unhealthy. The upper town was cleaner, healthier and handsomely laid out.

Mont Pelée, the largest of the group of volcanic mountains, is about 4,400 feet high. It had long been inactive as a volcano, although in August, 1851, it had a violent eruption. It is in the northwestern end of the island, and near the foot of its western slope, fronting the bay, St. Pierre was built.

The Consuls resident at St. Pierre were, for the United States, T. T. Prentice; Great Britain, J. Japp; Denmark, M. E. S. Meyer; Italy, P. Phosconneau; Mexico, E. Dupre; Sweden and Norway, Gustave Borde.

There were four banks in the city—the Banque de la Martinique, Banque Transatlantique, Colonial Bank, of London, and the Credit Foncier Colonial.

There were 16 commission merchants, 12 dry goods stores, 22 provision dealers, 26 rum manufacturers, 11 colonial produce merchants, four brokers, and two hardware dealers.

The Island of Martinique has the same general characteristics as its nearest neighbors with some peculiarities of its own. Its extreme length is about 45 miles from northwest to southeast, and the main part of it is in the shape of an oval with rough edges, its greatest width being 15 miles. At the lower end of this main part, the old Fort Royal Bay—since the French Revolution called Fort de France Bay—cuts in so deep as to come within six miles of meeting the inlets of Le Robert and Le Francis on the other side.

The whole area of the island, near 400 square miles, is mountainous. Besides Mont Pelée, there are further south and about midway of the oval the three crests of Courbet and all along the great ridge are the black and ragged cones of old volcanoes.

The mountainous interior is torn and gashed with ancient earthquake upheavals, and there are perpendicular cliffs, deep clefts and gorges, black holes filled with water and swift torrents dashing over precipices and falling into caverns—in a word, all the fantastic savagery of volcanic scenery, but the whole covered with the rich verdure of the tropics.

The total population of the island is reckoned at 175,000, of whom 10,000 are whites, 15,000 of Asiatic origin, and 150,000 blacks of all shades from ebony to light octoroon.

LATEST FROM THE CARIBBEAN.
The city of St. Pierre was destroyed in less than thirty seconds. In that short period the harvest of death was reaped.

NO WATER ON SHORE.

Not a drop of water was procurable ashore. The darkness caused by the clouds of volcanic dust shrouded the town, and continuous subterranean rumblings added to the horror of the scene.

The roof and central quarters of the town were razed to the ground, and were replaced by beds of hot cinders.

The iron grillwork of the Government offices was alone standing. There was no trace of the streets. Huge heaps of smoking ashes were to be seen on all sides.

At the landing place some burned and ruined walls indicated the spot where the Customs house formerly stood, and traces of the larger shops could be seen.

The vaults of the Martinique Bank, which were found intact, contained two million francs (\$400,000) in specie, and other securities, which were sent here for safe keeping.

The vaults of the Government treasury are now being searched in the hope that a large amount of money and other valuables deposited by the principal merchants of the city may be saved.

4,000 REFUGEES SAVED.

Nearly four thousand of the refugees from the village of Le-Precheur, a suburban village to the north of St. Pierre, were rescued by the French cruiser Suchet and the cable repair ship Pouyer-Quertier, and were brought here.

As the result of his inspection, the commander of the Suchet, said that crevasses and valleys are constantly forming in the northern portion of the island, where the land is in a state of perpetual change. Fortunately that part of the country was evacuated in good time by the inhabitants, who fled to Fort de France.

LAVA STILL POURING OUT.

Lava continues to stream down the mountain side, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning.

The dearth of provisions is beginning to be felt throughout the island. Numerous families are completely ruined, and even shelterless, while the means at the disposal of the authorities are much inadequate to cope with the distress.

Communication is practically cut off from all the surrounding islands, except by stray vessels, which are seized upon by the inhabitants to flee from Martinique.

50,000 ARE HOMELESS.

A despatch from Washington says: Secretary Hay has received the following cablegram from United States Consul Ayme at Guadaloupe, who went to Fort de France, Martinique, by instructions from this Government:

"The disaster is complete, the city wiped out. Consul Prentis and his family are dead. Governor says 30,000 have perished. 50,000 are homeless and hungry. He suggests that the Red Cross be asked to send codfish, flour, beans, rice, salt meats, and biscuit as quickly as possible. Visits of war vessels valuable."

KINGSTON TERRIFIED.

Lest the Volcano Pour Out a Rain of Death.

A St. Lucia, B.W.I., despatch says:—The entire northern end of the British Island of St. Vincent has been laid waste by violent eruption.

The British lieutenant in charge of the garrison here reports that both large craters on St. Vincent are emitting enormous volumes of smoke lava and hot ashes.

The northern end of the island is cut off from the southern end by an enormous stream of lava, which is destroying everything in its path.

Small craters are bursting everywhere.

No vessel can approach the north-

A despatch from Kamloops, B.C., says:—The Spring Assizes for the District of Yale opened here on Tuesday. Mr. Justice Walkem presiding. The docket is an exceptionally heavy one, there being no less than eight criminal cases. Thursday Louis Paquette was found guilty of murdering Fred Legere, the jury being out only ten minutes. His Lordship deferred sentence until the close of the assizes.

The crime for which Paquette was found guilty was a most atrocious one. The prisoner had been drinking heavily, and on the night of April 26th went to Legere's house near North Hill, 40 miles east of Kamloops, and asked to stay all night. Legere proceeded to make up a shake-down and while kneeling to spread a sheet Paquette, who was holding a loaded rifle, took deliberate aim, killing Legere instantly. Paquette then tried to murder Mrs. Legere, but she escaped from the house. A little four-year-old girl was left in the house, but was found the next day safely sleeping in bed. The prisoner was arrested the next day, and the only excuse he gives for the crime was that he was in love with Mrs. Legere. Paquette is about 50 years of age, and it is said that he comes from a prominent French-Canadian family in Quebec.

FRATRICIDE AND SUICIDE.

Malcolm Ford Kills and Shoots Himself.

A despatch from New York says:—Paul Leicester Ford, the novelist, was shot and killed on Thursday by his brother, Malcolm Webster Ford, writer and athlete, who immediately sent a bullet into his own breast, dying instantly. The shooting occurred at 10:20 a.m., in the handsome new mansion which Paul Leicester Ford had built at 37 East 77th street and had occupied for about a year. It is stated that Malcolm Ford called to get money from his brother, and, meeting with a refusal, shot him. The murder is believed to be a result of temporary aberration, due to nervous exhaustion. It is said that there was enmity between the two brothers, and consequent bitterness, and that it was of eleven years' standing. Paul Leicester Ford was 37 years old, a novelist of note, "Janice Meredith" and "The Hon. Peter Stirling" being his best-known novels. Malcolm W. Ford for a number of years won championships in this country and Canada in runs, hurdling and jumping. He was the all-round amateur champion for half a dozen years.

RAN DOWN HILL TO DEATH

Two Children Drowned Near Indian Head.

A despatch from Indian Head, N.W.T., says: A shocking accident occurred at the home of William Cooper, Sunny South, who resides near here. His youngest son, aged two, and the latter's cousin, aged three, while playing, ran down a hill with such speed that they could not stop, and fell into an old well at the edge of a slough. Ten minutes after their bodies were recovered.

FLOUR FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Canada Receives an Order for 20,000 Tons.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The Department of Agriculture, through the War Office, has received an order, totalling 20,000 tons of flour, for South Africa. Ten thousand tons of this is at present being shipped, and the following ten thousand will be sent forward about May 20. The flour is being supplied by the Ogilvie and Lake of the Woods Milling Company.

A despatch from London says: The Times says it learns from trustworthy source that the course of the peace negotiations to April 18 was the following:—After a conference at Klerksdorp, the Boers proposed that the Republics should grant the British demands made before the war, regarding the franchise etc. Great Britain was astonished and referred the Boers to the Middelburg conference as the maximum that would be granted in the way of concessions. The Boers thereupon asked permission to consult with their friends in Europe. Gen. Kitchener refused permission, and the request was dropped. Great Britain intimated that the Boers should make serious proposals or the negotiations should be dropped. The Boers asked for an armistice with the view of consulting the burgher. This was also refused. Gen. Kitchener, however, undertook not to molest the meetings necessary to secure to the leaders authority for further negotiations. A warning was given to the Boers that if they returned to Pretoria they must come with full powers.

It is understood that Acting President Schalkburger gave his unqualified assent to these terms, but Mr. Steyn was more reserved.

Mail advices received from Pretoria continues the Times, declare that Lord Kitchener and Lord Milner promised generous compensation for burned farms, raised no difficulty with regard to the pardon of banished leaders, and gave assurances that the question of amnesty for rebels did not present insuperable difficulties.

NORTH IS BOOMING.

Business Around Georgian Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

A despatch from Toronto says: Divisional Freight Agent Mr. Arth White, of the Grand Trunk Railway who spent the last week in the Georgian Bay lumber districts, said Wednesday that prospects in the lumber trade could not be any better. The cut of timber and logs about equivalent to that of a winter of 1900-01, but the cut of rough forest products is about 10 per cent. higher this year than last principally in pulpwood. Owing to the early spring and rapid disappearance of the snow, considerable quantities of logs were held up in the forests at different points. So shippers were so fortunate as to get all their logs out, whilst others held from 17 to 20 per cent. held up making a general average of 17 1/2 per cent of pine logs held up with little prospects of coming out this season unless there happens to be an unusual rainfall during the months of May and June. The general trade in the Georgian Bay district and as far as Sault Ste. Marie seemed to be a firm and satisfactory footing.

MANY PILGRIMS KILLED.

Details of the Accident to O Lady of Lourdes Train.

A despatch from Paris says: There were 350 pilgrims on a train bound for the Shrine of O Lady of Lourdes when it jumped a track near Moyenneville on Tuesday. Of this number only 30 were uninjured. Nine persons were killed and 56 injured, 16 of the latter dangerous. The derailment of the train was caused by heavy rainstorms, which had caused the roadbed to sink.

TREMORS IN SPAIN.

Seismic Disturbances at Several Places.

A Madrid despatch says: Earthquakes were felt on Friday in Cante, Murcia and Elche. The people were panic-stricken, but nobody was hurt.

PRINCIPAL GRANT DEAD.

Famous Educationist Goes to His Rest.

A despatch from Kingston says:—Principal Grant died at 11.15 a. m. Saturday. The Rev. George Munro Grant was born on December 22, 1835, at the town of Mines, in Nova Scotia. The end work of his learning was laid in the Pictou Academy and at the River Seminary of the Presbyterian Church. Receiving a bursary \$53 he went to the University of Glasgow, where his career was a brilliant one. He won the Rector's prize of 30 guineas the best essay on Hindoo literature and philosophy, and was first in classics and moral philosophy. In 1860 he was ordained, and in the year he took charge of a mission in Pictou County, N. S. From there he went to Georgetown, P. E. and in May, 1863, he began his ten years' pastorate at St. Andrew's Church, Halifax. An ardent advocate of union in the Presbyterian Church, he as moderator he Kirk Synod, subscribed to the cles when the union was consummated. With Sir Sanford Fleming he journeyed overland

TO BRITISH COLUMBIA, collecting material for his "Ocean to an," published in 1878.

Grant became Principal of St. John's College, Kingston, in 1877, at the time that institution was in the financial stress following withdrawal of the Government aid. Setting to work to lay the foundations of an endowment, he raised \$150,000, and afterwards increased it by \$250,000. His efforts to restore Queen's to its old financial position never ceased while he lived, advocate of the federation of the provinces of Canada in the old days, was latterly an eager supporter of the cause of closer Imperial relations.

HIS LITERARY WORK.

Literary as well as educational work Dr. Grant excelled, some of his best known works being "New Year Sermons," "Reformers of the Nineteenth Century," "Five Foreign Missions," "Advantages of Imperial Federation," "Our National Objects and Aspirations," "The Religions of the World Related to Christianity," and "The Religions of the World."

In 1880 Dr. Grant was chosen as Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and has held many other offices in church societies. He was president of the Imperial Federation League in Kingston in 1880. He received the degree of D. D. in 1877 from his alma mater, and in 1892 an honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Dalhousie University, Halifax. His wife, formerly Jessie Lawson, belonged to Halifax.

BOERS' OFFER TOO LIMITED.

Willing to Concede Demands Made Before War.

A despatch from London says:—The Times says it learns from a trustworthy source that the course of the peace negotiations to April was the following:—After the conference at Klerksdorp, the Boers proposed that the Republics should accept the British demands made before the war, regarding the franchise. Great Britain was astonished, and referred the Boers to the Midburg conference as the maximum it would be granted in the way of concessions. The Boers thereupon offered permission to consult with their friends in Europe. Gen. Kitchener refused permission, and the quest was dropped. Great Britain intimated that the Boers should make serious proposals or the ne-

NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Very Latest Items From All Parts of the Globe.

DOMINION.

Barbers of Hamilton are talking of increasing their scale of charges.

The Street Railway Company of Winnipeg will increase the pay of their men one cent per hour.

Winnipeg's realty assessment is nearly \$24,000,000, with a population of 48,397.

Winnipeg despatches say there are 18,000,000 bushels of wheat in Manitoba and the North-west available for market.

The frost is reported to have seriously damaged the fruit in Niagara district.

Mr. John H. Storey, traveller for a Stratford brewery, was found dead under his wagon between that city and Tavistock.

The post-mortem examination on the body of Mr. W. S. Read of Hamilton, found dead at Marshville, showed that he was dead before being placed in the water.

Woodstock is growing worse. The commissioners propose to add a third and probably a fourth policeman.

A number of vessels are being delayed at Montreal owing to failure of grain cargoes to reach Montreal.

The Executive of the Canadian Manufacturers will invite the Premiers of the provinces and a British Minister to the annual meeting at Halifax in June.

The camp for cavalry and artillery will be held as usual this summer, but it does not seem likely that there will be any infantry camps.

Dr. Arthur G. Hopkins, a graduate of the Toronto Veterinary College, has been appointed veterinary quarantine officer for Canada, with headquarters at Glasgow.

It is probable the insurance rates in Hamilton will not be reduced, as it is alleged there have been no improvements in the fire-fighting arrangements, notwithstanding the money spent by the city for the purpose.

FOREIGN.

A case of plague has occurred at Auckland, New Zealand.

Horace Bowen, chief cashier of the Bank of England, is dead.

Conditions in Portugal are growing worse. The army is disaffected.

Violent snowstorms are reported from the northern part of Spain.

Italy is carrying on negotiations for a commercial treaty with the United States.

Natives whose kraals were recently burned by burghers attacked a Boer laager in the vicinity of Scheepers Nek, May 5, and killed 32 Boers.

The airship owned by Senor Severo, a Brazilian aeronaut, made an ascension in Paris on Saturday and then exploded. The two men on board were killed.

Swedish women are agitating for their sex the right to vote at the Parliamentary elections.

An instrument to facilitate the swallowing of pills has been patented by a German inventor.

Herr Stor, a wealthy resident of Murringen, Bohemia, has just had his thirty-seventh child baptized.

The Imperial family will visit Moscow on May 25, for the foundation laying of a monument to Alexander III.

Two hundred pianos will be distributed among various board schools in London during the next twelve months.

Italy's latest armoured cruiser, the *Repubblica*, has just launched.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

NOTES ON PROCEEDINGS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE.

Mr. Fielding introduced a bill "To amend the Act of 1899, respecting the City of Ottawa." It increases by four the number of commissioners to be appointed by the Government to the Ottawa Improvement Commission. Mr. Fielding explained that he had intended to introduce a comprehensive measure, dealing with the subject, but the session was so far advanced that such a bill could not be passed this year. It was the intention of the Government that some of these four commissioners should be persons living outside of Ottawa, but who took an interest in the beautifying of the capital.

After some discussion the bill was read a first time.

TELEPHONE BILL.

The Bell Telephone Co.'s bill passed the Railway Committee of the Commons with the amendments made by the Senate at the instance of the municipalities, the company recognizing the right of the Government to control rates.

BINDER TWINE.

The members of the Agriculture Committee heard the warden and two other officials of the Kingston Penitentiary in regard to the method of selling binder twine, and came to the conclusion that the resolution of the House passed last year was a mistake, in that it hampered the selling of the product. A resolution was accepted asking the House to remove the time limit in last year's resolution, and leave the whole matter of the method of selling twine in the discretion of the Department of Justice.

NEW BANK'S NAME.

In the Senate Banking Committee the name of the First National Bank of Canada was changed to "The Securities Bank of Canada." The provisional directors of the enterprise are: S. B. Woods, John M. Jackson, W. J. McWhinney, Alexander W. Falconer, of Toronto, and Thos. H. Lennox, of Aurora. The capital is to be five millions, and the chief place of business Toronto.

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTIMATES.

Supplementary estimates for the next fiscal year were presented to Parliament. They total \$5,739,301, of which \$3,386,201 is chargeable to consolidated fund and \$2,353,100 to capital. This makes, with the main estimates, \$59,100,939 for the year beginning in July next. Provision is made for the appointment of a junior judge in the County of Leeds and Grenville and for a County Court judge at Atlin. The sum of \$175,000 is asked for the Exhibitions at St. Louis and Osaka, Japan; \$150,000 is asked for the purchase of new rifles, and \$300,000 for arms, ammunition and defences. The sum of \$10,000 is wanted for alterations in and additions to the Toronto post office, including an elevator and fittings. There is a long list of appropriations for harbor works, including:

For dredging in Goderich harbor.....	\$10,000
For dredging in Collingwood.....	45,000
For Burlington channel.....	50,000
For dredging and repairs to piers at Cobourg.....	10,000
For a wharf at Midland.....	10,000
For dredge at Penetanguishua.....	10,000
For dredging at Point Edward.....	10,000
For harbor improvements at Port Burwell.....	40,000
To complete repairs to piers and dredging at Port Stanley.....	14,000

The sum of \$50,000 is asked for the coronation contingent, making \$80,000 in all; \$1,315,000 more is asked for the I.C.R., chargeable to

LEADING MARKETS.

The Bulling Prices in Live Stock and Breadstuffs.

BREADSTUFFS.

Toronto, May 13.—Wheat—The market continues firm. No. 2 white and red winter sold at 76½¢ low rate to mills. No. 2 goose quoted at 87½¢ east, and at 69 to 70¢ lake ports, and No. 2 spring at 74¢ east. Manitoba No. 1 hard steady at 87¢, Toronto and west; No. 1 Northern at 83½¢, and No. 2 Northern at 81¢. Grinding in transit prices 3¢ higher. No. 1 hard sold at 83½¢, Goderich, and No. 1 Northern at 80½¢ Goderich.

Buckwheat—No. 2 nominal at 61 to 62¢ east.

Flour—Ninety per cent. Ontario patent quoted at \$2.85 middle freight, in buyers' sacks. Straight rollers, in wood, quoted at \$3.20 to \$3.25. Manitoba patents are firm at \$4 to \$4.20, Toronto, and strong bakers' at \$3.75 to \$3.90.

Oatmeal—Car lots, in bbls., \$1.65 on track, and in sacks at \$1.50. Broken lots, 25¢ extra.

Millfeed—Bran is steady at \$16.50 outside. Shorts, \$18.50 to \$19 outside. At Toronto bran is \$18.50, and shorts \$20.50. Manitoba bran, \$20 in sacks, and shorts \$22 in sacks, Toronto.

Oats—No. 2 white sold at 42¢ middle freights.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dried apples—The market is quiet at unchanged prices. Small lots quoted at 5½¢, and jobbing lots at 5 to 5½¢ per lb. Evaporated, 10½¢.

Hops—Trade quiet, with prices steady at 13¢; yearlings at 8¢.

Honey—The market is dull at 9½ to 10¢ for strained; comb, \$1.15 to \$2.25 per dozen.

Maple syrup—Market quiet, with prices unchanged. Pure (new make), imperial gallons, 90¢ to \$1; old, as to quality, 70 to 80¢. Sugar—9 to 9½¢ per lb.

Beans—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged. They are jobbing at \$1.15 to \$1.30; and hand-picked quoted at \$1.85 to \$1.40.

Hay, baled—The market is steady, with fair demand; timothy, \$10.50 on track for No. 1.

Straw—The market is quiet; car lots on track quoted at \$5.50 to \$6; the latter for No. 1.

Poultry—Receipts small. We quote:—Fresh killed turkeys, 13 to 15¢ per lb; chickens, 75¢ to \$1; ducks, 95¢ to \$1.

Potatoes—Market is firm; car lots are quoted at 85¢ per bag, and small lots at 95¢ to \$1.

HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs are unchanged. Hog products in good demand and firm. We quote:—Bacon, long clear 10½¢, in ton and case lots. Mess pork, \$21; do., short cut, \$22.

Smoked meats—Hams, 13¢; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½¢; rolls, 11¢; backs, 14 to 14½¢; and shoulders, 10½¢.

Lard—The market is steady, with good demand. We quote:—Tierces, 11 to 11½¢; tubs, 11½¢; pails, 11½¢; compound, 9 to 9½¢.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 13.—Cattle market receipts to-day were 593 loads, with 1,049 cattle, 123 sheep and lambs, 186 hogs, and 125 calves. Business was a little slower, but there was no apparent falling off in prices. Export cattle sold at \$6 to \$6.15, a load of extra choice selling at \$6.35. Good butcher cattle were worth from \$5 to \$5.50; picked cattle, \$5.60. Good quality stockers are scarce and wanted. Sheep and

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A despatch from London says:—The Times says it learns from a trustworthy source that the course of the peace negotiations to April was the following:—After the conference at Klerksdorp, the Boers posed that the Republics should not the British demands made before the war, regarding the franchise. Great Britain was astonished, and referred the Boers to the Midberg conference as the maximum that would be granted in the way of concessions. The Boers thereupon demanded permission to consult with their friends in Europe. Gen. Kitchener refused permission, and the next was dropped. Great Britain intimated that the Boers should be serious proposals or the negotiations should be dropped. The Boers asked for an armistice with a view of consulting the burghers. This was also refused. Gen. Kitchener, however, undertook not to lest the meetings necessary to see to the leaders authority for the negotiations. A warning was given to the Boers that if they refused to Pretoria they must come to full powers. It is understood that Acting President Schalk Burger gave his unqualified assent to these terms, but Steyn was more reserved. The latest advices received from Pretoria intimated the Times, declare that Gen. Kitchener and Lord Milner promised generous compensation for the farms, raised no difficulty in regard to the pardon of burghers, and gave assurances that the question of amnesty for rebels was not present insuperable difficulties.

NORTH IS BOOMING.

Business Around Georgian Bay and Sault Ste. Marie.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A divisional Freight Agent Mr. Arthur Dyer, of the Grand Trunk Railway, spent the last week in the Georgian Bay lumber districts, said on Wednesday that prospects in the lumber trade could not be any better. The cut of timber and logs is out equivalent to that of the year of 1900-01, but the cut of higher forest products is about 20 per cent. higher this year than last, principally in pulpwood. Owing to the early spring and rapid disappearance of the snow, considerable quantities of logs were held up in the forests at different points. Some loggers were so fortunate as to get their logs out, whilst others had only 17 to 20 per cent. held up, making a general average of 17½ per cent. of pine logs held up with little prospect of coming out this season. Less there happens to be an unusual rainfall during the months of May and June. The general trade of the Georgian Bay district and as far as Sault Ste. Marie seemed to be on a firm and satisfactory footing.

MANY PILGRIMS KILLED.

Tails of the Accident to Our Lady of Lourdes Train.

A despatch from Paris says:—There were 350 pilgrims on the train bound for the Shrine of Our Lady of Lourdes when it jumped the track near Moyenneville on Tuesday. This number, only 30 were men. Nine persons were killed and 56 injured, 16 of the latter dangerously. The derailment of the train was due to heavy rainstorms, which had caused the roadbed to sink.

TREMORS IN SPAIN.

Seismic Disturbances at Several Places.

A Madrid despatch says:—Earthquakes were felt on Friday in Alente, Murcia and Elche. The people were panic-stricken, but nobody was hurt.

then exploded. The two men on board were killed.

Swedish women are agitating for their sex the right to vote at the Parliamentary elections.

An instrument to facilitate the swallowing of pills has been patented by a German inventor.

Herr Stor, a wealthy resident of Marriangen, Bohemia, has just had his thirty-seventh child baptized.

The Imperial family will visit Moscow on May 25, for the foundation stone laying of a monument to Alexander III.

Two hundred pianos will be distributed among various board schools in London during the next twelve months.

Italy's latest armoured cruiser, Francesco Ferruccio, just launched, will carry thirty-four guns and steam twenty knots.

Berlin has to provide for 5,280 pauper lunatics, among whom are a number of ex-Government officials, actors, artists and musicians.

The platform from which the spectators were watching a bull-fight in Madrid collapsed on Thursday, killing five and injuring over 30.

Great Britain and Ireland import about 265,000,000 pounds of cheese each year. Canada supplies about 60 per cent of the whole.

Only 540 cabs now ply for hire in Liverpool. Ten years ago the number was 860. Electric tramway competition is partly responsible.

It is estimated that 30,000 Norwegians have emigrated to Canada, and the United States this year, double the number of last year.

As a result of the mild weather in Southern Russia shrew mice have appeared in great numbers in the fields, doing great damage to the crops.

The Crown Prince of Japan, who is coming to England as the guest of the King to attend the coronation is expected to arrive in London on June 10.

Cecil Rhodes' estate, after disposing of the educational plans, will leave a large surplus, which will probably be spent in irrigation in South Africa and in promoting immigration thither.

Two petrified ships and a petrified forest are reported on the high mountains of Alaska, and in the spring H. R. Mountfield, agent of the N.A.T. Company at Port Yukon, will go up to investigate.

OUR TRADE WITH BRITAIN.

The Statement Shows Increases and Decreases.

A despatch from London says:—The Board of Trade returns for the past four months show the following increases in British imports from Canada:

Cattle, £12,000; wheat, £114,000; wheat flour, £53,000; bacon, £52,000; tams, £12,000; butter, £35,000.

The decreases are:—Sheep and lambs, £8,000; oats, £89,000; peas, £32,000; cheese, £93,000; eggs, £12,000; hewn wood, £6,000; sawn wood, £22,000; horses, £3,000.

The imports of canned salmon totalled £333,000; canned lobster, £9,000.

The exports to Canada increased as follows:—Salt, £1,000; cotton piece goods, £65,000; linen piece goods, £8,000; silk, £9,000; woollen tissues, £36,000; worsted tissues, £50,000; carpets, £8,000; cutlery, £4,000; hardware, £2,000; pig iron, £11,000; bar iron, £7,000; sheets and boiler plates, £13,000; galvanized sheet, £20,000; tin plates, £31,000; cast and wrought iron, £17,000; unwrought steel, £47,000; haberdashery, £14,000.

Decreases were:—Spirits, £26,000; cement, £8,000; earthenware, £5,000; rails totalled £82,000; wearing apparel, waterproofed, £11,000; not waterproofed, £98,000.

long list of appropriations for harbor works, including: For dredging in Goderich harbor, \$10,000; For dredging in Collingwood, 45,000; For Burlington channel, 50,000; For dredging and repairs to piers at Cobourg, 10,000; For a wharf at Midland, 10,000; For dredge at Penetang, 10,000; For dredging at Point Edward, 10,000; For harbor improvements at Port Burwell, 40,000; To complete repairs to piers and dredging at Port Stanley, 14,000.

The sum of \$50,000 is asked for the coronation contingent, making \$80,000 in all; \$1315,000 more is asked for the I.C.R., chargeable to capital; \$100,000 is to be voted for harbor improvements at Port Colborne, and \$25,000 for dredging in Kaministiquia River. There is \$6,000 for repairs to Toronto drill-hall, and \$20,000 for building a branch post office in the west end of Toronto. \$280,000 is asked to provide additional aids to navigation on the St. Lawrence route, including the purchase of a steamer for tidal and surveying purposes. One thousand dollars is asked from Parliament for the Tuberculosis Association, and \$328,548 is to be voted in settlement of Mackenzie and Mann's Exchequer Court judgment against the Government.

YUKON TERRITORY ACT.

The Yukon Territory Act amendment bill was then taken up. Mr. Sifton said he had considered the two amendments, of which Mr. Borden had given notice. He saw no objection to the one which provided that Yukon Council ordinances should only remain in force until the last day of the next ensuing session of the Dominion House, by which time Parliament will have decided whether or not they shall be embodied in the Federal law. There was no objection, the Minister also said, to another amendment by Mr. Borden, restricting leases of Dominion mineral lands to twenty years, provided it only applied to the Yukon. The most important provision of the bill is one enabling the Government by order-in-Council to abolish the present royalty of 5 per cent. with \$5,000 exemption, and to substitute therefor an export tax of 2½ per cent. on gold exported from the Yukon, with no exemptions. The bill was read a third time and passed.

PARLIAMENT AND DIVORCE.

On the third reading of the Chipman Divorce Bill Mr. Charlton again entered his protest against Parliament being asked to deal with the question of divorce, which properly should go before a legal tribunal. Next session he would ask the opinion of the House on such a proposal.

The bill was passed as also were the bills to incorporate the Union Life Assurance Co., the Metropolitan Bank, the Securities Bank of Canada, and respecting the Royal Marine Insurance Co.

CORONATION CONTINGENT.

Mr. Oliver called attention to a report to the effect that the coronation contingent would be selected from the active militia, the Mounted Police, and the Strathcona Horse. He expressed the hope that members of other contingents would also be selected.

JUNIOR JUDGE.

Mr. Sproule was told by Mr. Fitzpatrick that no junior judge has yet been appointed for the United Counties of Leeds and Grenville. The appointment will probably be made in the early future.

COASTING TRADE.

The bill respecting the coasting trade of Canada was read a third time and passed. Mr. Charlton's amendment to exempt rafts and tows from seizure as part of the cargo of vessels violating the laws was voted down.

Smoked meats.—Hams, 13c; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½c; rolls, 11c; backs, 14 to 14½c; and shoulders, 10½c.

Lard.—The market is steady, with good demand. We quote:—Tierces, 11 to 11½c; tubs, 11½c; pails, 11½c. compound, 9 to 9½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Toronto, May 13.—Cattle market receipts to-day were 593 loads, with 1,049 cattle, 123 sheep and lambs, 186 hogs, and 125 calves. Business was a little slower, but there was no apparent falling off in prices. Export cattle sold at \$6 to \$6.15, a load of extra choice selling at \$6.05. Good butcher cattle were worth from \$5 to \$5.50; picked cattle, \$5.60. Good quality stockers are scarce and wanted. Sheep and lambs were a little easier. Good lambs are wanted, but the barnyard fed lambs can find no sale. Good calves, 120 to 160 lbs., sell well at \$4 to \$5. Hogs were firm at \$7 for the best.

Export, choice,.....	\$5.50	\$6.25
Export cattle, light.....	5.25	5.60
Bulls, export, heavy, cwt.....	4.25	5.00
Feeders, heavy.....	4.00	4.75
Stockers, 400 to 800 lbs.....	2.00	3.60
Butchers' cattle, choice.....	5.00	5.60
Butchers' cattle, good.....	4.75	5.25
Butchers' picked.....	5.40	5.75
Butchers' bulls.....	3.00	4.25
Light stock bulls, cwt.....	2.50	3.00
Milk cows.....	30.00	55.00
Hogs, best.....	7.00
do light.....	6.75
Sheep, export, cwt.....	4.00	4.00
Bucks.....	3.50	3.75
Yearling lambs.....	4.00	5.00
Spring lambs, each.....	2.50	4.50
Calves, each.....	2.00	6.00

UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, May 13.—Flour—Firm. Wheat—Spring dull; No. 1 Northern carloads, 78½c; winter, No. 2 red, 89c asked to arrive. Corn—Lower: No. 2 yellow, 66½c; No. 3 do., 66½c; No. 2 corn, 66c; No. 3 do., 65½c. Oats—Quiet and weak; No. 2 white, 48½c; No. 3 do., 47½c; No. 2 mixed, 45½c; No. 3 do., 45c, through billed. Barley—Nothing doing. Rye—No. 1 63½c. Canal freights—Steady.

Detroit, May 13.—Closed—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 88c; No. 2 red cash, 86c; May, 85c; July, 77½c.

St. Louis, May 13.—Closed—Wheat—Cash, 81c; May, 77c; July, 72c; September, 72½c.

Minneapolis, May 13.—Close—Wheat—May, 74½c; July, 74½c; September, 71½c; on track, No. 1 hard, 76½c; No. 1 Northern, 74½ to 75½c; No. 2 Northern, 73½ to 74½c.

Milwaukee, May 13.—Wheat—Lower. No. 1 Northern, 76½c; No. 2 Northern, 75½c; July, 74½c. Rye—Firm: No. 1, 59c; Barley—Firm: No. 2, 71 to 71½c; sample, 65 to 70c. Corn—July, 60½c.

PREMIERS IN CORTEGE.

Distinguishing Colonial Escorts at Coronation.

A despatch from London says:—The premiers of Greater Britain, unless plans which are being formed go astray, will form a distinctive feature of the coronation procession. An invitation has been extended to the first Ministers of all the British colonies to form part of the Royal cortege, which will progress through London on the day after the coronation, June 27. The intention is that each premier shall have as an escort a body of troops from his own country, so that each portion of the Empire will be especially represented before the British people. It is being pointed out here that the similarity of the Canadian military uniforms caused much confusion in the Jubilee procession the Canadians being indistinguishable from the regulars or the British army. It is being urged that the Canadian force should, like the Australians and New Zealanders, have a distinctive uniform so that they can be recognized without difficulty.

ONE ANOTHER'S BURDENS

In Helping a Brother We Make the Back Stronger.

Material according to Act of the Parliament of Canada in the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, by William Hall, of Toronto, at the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A despatch from Chicago says:—Rev. Dr. Frank De Witt Talmage preached from the following text:—Galatians vi, 2, 'Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ.'

Paul was the noblest Christian martyr who ever lived. He could well quote himself as an example for all his contemporaries. From the very moment when his blinded eyes were opened by the good Ananias on the Damascus street called "Straight" he never ceased to sacrifice himself for his fellow men. But so important is the lesson of vicarious burden bearing Paul would not have his friends look to any human guide. He seems to come to the members of the Galatian church in the same way that a staff officer of the commander of a great army delivers his order to a captain, a Major, a colonel or brigadier general, and they are orders of beneficial import, as were those that the representatives of General Grant delivered when they rode through the Federal lines telling Sheridan and Meade and Humphreys and Ord and Warren and Wright and Hartranft to cease firing because the two national leaders, Grant and Lee, were meeting under a flag of truce at Appomattox.

Paul seems to say: "The duty of bearing one another's burdens is not my own command, nor is it given to us by the command of Peter or John or Apollos, but by the command of the great Divine Chieftain himself." Read the words as they were written to the Galatian church. Bear ye the command as it is spoken for us to hear, 'Bear one another's burden, and so fulfill the law of Christ.' The law of Christ is the law with which every Christian should be in harmony. It is the law which ought to inspire us all. Like all Christ's laws, it is reasonable and is devised for

THE COMMON GOOD.

First, "bear ye one another's burdens," because every one is stronger in some special way than his neighbor. The intelligent traveller gathers information wherever he goes. When talking with a motorman upon the street car, with the farmer in the field, with the mechanic at his bench, with the sailor upon the ship's deck, with the engineer in his cab he can obtain answers to questions which he himself could never solve. He can always find a man who knows more in at least some special field, than he himself knows, no matter how intelligent the questioner might be. The servant in the kitchen in all probability knows how to cook bread better than her master, even though the head of the house may be the chief owner of the great Pillsbury flour mills, where thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of grain are daily turned into the white substance which forms the staple of every meal. The skill of the eminent surgeon is never lessened by seeing a carpenter handle a saw, and there never comes a time when the man of ten talents can afford to despise the lessons he may learn from the man of one talent.

This is an age for the specialization of talents. Instead of one man making a shoe, as in olden times a cobbler did, it now takes

awhile he gathers strength enough to

HELP HIMSELF.

Have you ever seen a team of horses hitched to a heavy laden wagon that is stuck in the ruts? The horses struggle and pull until they become absolutely helpless and can pull no more. Then have you ever seen a couple of men come with some long, stout bars? They place these bars underneath the hind axle and begin to heave. The wagon moves. Then after the ruts have been passed have you ever seen the team of horses which were helpless when the wheels were stuck in the ruts, easily pull the wagon along the broad highway? Have you ever seen a great engine, fastened to the end of a long train puffing and blowing, with its wheels whirling around and around and yet not moving one inch ahead? That train is stalled upon an up grade. Then have you ever seen another engine being fastened to that first engine, by the addition of its power draw the train up? Then after the up-grade has been passed have you seen the second engine uncoupled, because the first engine was then able to do all the work? Have you ever seen all that? Yes; of course you have.

The great trouble of this world is some men are too heavily burdened. They have too big a pack upon their backs. To use the figure of the wagon, or the engine, they are stalled upon the up-grade. They are stuck in the mud. When they first came to a standstill, they pulled and tugged and struggled, and the more they pulled the more exhausted they became. The result was instead of getting ahead they became discouraged. They just gave up all hope and lay down to die. If you would go to that wearied and stumbling man and help him carry the load up the crossing, help him out of the ruts, you would not only do good to the extent to which you relieved him of his superincumbent weight, but you would stimulate him to exert his own energies until after awhile he though weakly, would be strengthened and encouraged to take care of himself.

But the words of the text, "Bear ye one another's burdens, and so fulfill the law of Christ," have still

ANOTHER APPLICATION.

Paul was addressing the members of the Christian churches. Those churches were situated in Galatia. The members had internal dissensions. In the course of his letter he lays down the broad statement that each member must bear with the faults and frailties of other members. They should especially do this because they were brethren and members of a church family of which God was the Father and Jesus Christ the elder brother. The bond of a belief in a common Saviour certainly ought to help the members of a church family to bear with each other's weaknesses. Worldly societies help their unfortunate members.

Why should not the children of God, bound together by the same spiritual bond of fellowship, try to bear the burdens of their spiritual brothers and sisters in Christ? Jesus "came to seek and to save that which is lost." Yet some of us act as if a church member who is not always a perfect member must be ex-

happy burdens of joy. Then when trouble came, the same friends would come in and help the invalid; they would pour out the medicine; they would close the eye-lids in the last sleep; they would sit up all night long with the dead; they would sew the shroud and carry the casket and dig the grave. The same friends would raise the headstone. Friends, the same friends who once plucked the orange blossoms, would plant the cypress.

Aye, let us be to each other friends of that kind. Together let us bring all our burdens and sins and lay them at the foot of the cross, and this is the law of the gospel: "Bear ye one another's burdens and so fulfill the law of Christ."

PROTECTION FOR EUROPE.

Talk of Establishing a Quarantine at the Persian Gulf.

Dr. J. Crespin, a professor in the School of Medicine at Algiers, was commissioned by the French Minister of the Interior in July last to study the sanitary conditions in the Persian gulf. Many Europeans believe that the question of hygiene in the Persian gulf is important for protecting Europe against the possible invasion of such a plague as that which has been so fatal in India. The danger for Europe would be great if a plague coming from India by way of the Persian gulf should get a foothold among the people of Mesopotamia, Asia Minor and Persia.

A medical conference held at Venice in 1897 suggested that a place be selected at the entrance to the gulf where steamers should be compelled to stop for sanitary examination. Dr. Crespin has reported that the island of Ormuz would be appropriate for this purpose.

Dr. Crespin has a very poor opinion of the hygienic regulations at Bombay, and says that under present conditions the plague might easily be carried from that port to the Persian gulf in English vessels.

He says that the sanitary conditions of the islands are poor. The country is very warm, the inhabitants poverty stricken, water is scarce at all the times and bad in summer. Travellers are taken up the gulf to the Chat-el-Arab, as the river formed by the junction of the Euphrates and Tigris is called. They ascend the river to Bagdad, where various routes lead to Persia and Turkey. A railroad from Asia Minor will soon cross this region. It is thus seen that in case of another great epidemic the danger is great of spreading the plague through

THE PERSIAN GULF.

Persia is disquieted over the situation. She has resolved to improve her sanitary service in the Gulf and has committed its management to Belgian experts.

Some of the French papers are urging France to call another conference with delegates from all the European Powers in order to obtain their co-operation for international control of the Persian gulf in a sanitary point of view.

At the same time France is not happy over the health conditions now prevailing in her colonies. Official reports show that for several years epidemic and contagious diseases have tended to increase in nearly all the colonies of France. Dr. Kernorant, general inspector of the sanitary service in all the colonies, reports that in 1900 cholera caused thousands of deaths in the French Asian possessions. The disease has also prevailed to some extent in New Caledonia, Reunion, and Madagascar, a large proportion of the cases resulting fatally.

Leprosy exists in all the colonies. There are hundreds of cases among the natives of New Caledonia, where many Europeans are also becoming infected. In January 1890 six Eur-

FOR FARMERS

Seasonable and Profitable Hints for the Busy Tillers of the Soil.

BROOD SOW AND HER FAMILY

More care is required to save the spring litter of pigs than the fall litter. The nest should be prepared at least two weeks before the sow farrows. She will become satisfied with her nest and surroundings. The sow if left to herself, will have selected the location at least two weeks ahead of time and any attempt to change her nest after she commences to prepare it will result in loss to the owner, writes Mr. T. J. Miller.

The nest should be made double and the space between the walls filled tight with straw. The inside measurements should be 8x8 feet and the outside 9x9 feet or thereabout. The one object is to keep the air from blowing over and around the young pigs. The roof should be made of boards so as to furnish ventilation. Never cover with straw or fodder, as a heavy rain would soon soak through and keep the nest damp and unhealthy. Your pigs would soon become scurvy and dirty, the pig wet and foul smelling and the pig stunted.

If the nest is made warm, the sow will not collect a great pile of straw and then crawl under it. Instinct has taught her that cold drafts of air are death to her pigs and she crawls under to protect her young. If the pen is tight and warm, she knows it as well as you do, and no matter how much bed you give her will lie on top of her nest.

LEAVES MAKE THE BEST NEST

If the owner would prepare a lot of the fall and save for his brood sow he would be pleased with the result. There is no danger of the little pig getting tangled up in them and smothered. The sow should be handled frequently by the owner. At farrowing time he can then be with her and ready to help if needed. A little attention just then may save part of the litter. It ought to be the ambition of the owner to save all. Negligence is our worst enemy.

The sow ought to be fed all she will eat just before farrowing. She will get along better and won't need feed so soon afterward. Never cut your sow out of the nest just after farrowing to feed her. She won't need feed for at least eighteen hours. If she don't come out after 21 hours you had better see after her. In a probability caked udder or milk fever is her trouble, but if well she will come out for her feed. Do not disturb her.

For the first feed give about one half as much as she will eat of briar chop mixed with water and slightly warmed. Increase from day to day until two weeks, when she can have all she will eat of good thin slop and some corn. By this time the pigs will begin to eat. Then make a pen for them. In it place shallow trough, not over 2 inch deep. Give them feed often. Give some boiled hominy once a day. P salt and ashes where they and the brood sows can get it whenever wanted. Always keep clear water before them. This care will insure quick growth, healthy hogs and profitable money returns.

THE DAIRY CALF.

Now, suppose this is a heifer descended from a good dam and better sire, and we place it in the hands of the dairyman who can make out of it all that nature intends it to be. It should never be stunted for a moment from the time it is dropped until it goes into the

knows more in at least one special field, than he himself knows, no matter how intelligent the questioner might be. The servant in the kitchen in all probability knows how to cook bread better than her master, even though the head of the house may be the chief owner of the great Pillsbury flour mills, where thousands and tens of thousands of bushels of grain are daily turned into the white substance which forms the staple of every meal. The skill of the eminent surgeon is never lessened by seeing a carpenter handle a saw, and there never comes a time when the man of ten talents can afford to despise the lessons he may learn from the man of one talent. This is an age for the specialization of talents. Instead of one man making a shoe, as in olden times a single cobbler did, it now takes fifty men to make the same shoe. Instead of one woman spinning her own thread and weaving her own cotton and sewing her own garments each woman concentrates her power of mind upon one distinct part of an industry. Civilization has developed its cotton mills, its cutters, its sewers, its fitters and its importers and exporters, and the combination tends to the general advantage. We buy where we can buy the cheapest, and we sell where we can sell the dearest. All these results come from the specialization of talent. The realization must come that some men can do things better than we. We must turn in another line of business ought to do some things better than those who are not proficient in our trades. A good gunsmith does not always make a crack marksman. An expert yacht builder cannot always be turned into a trustworthy sea captain.

Proficiency being given to us in mental or manual abilities, there is also proficiency given to us in

SPIRITUAL ABILITIES.

Certain temptations which assail one sinner do not appeal to another sinner, and vice versa. One man may have a propensity for gambling, another for drink, another for licentiousness, another for sloth, another for profanity, another for theft, another for perjury. Some men are born liars. Parents testify that certain children in one family have a tendency to falsehood from their cradles; other children born in the same family never show a disposition to prevaricate. Parents often trace the life's weaknesses of their children almost from the time those children began to walk and talk. They can distinguish certain satanic characteristics as distinctly as a stranger can tell whether a child by the color of the skin is born from white or black parents. Of course it is often a great deal harder to tell whether the white child has a black heart or a black skinned child has a white heart than to tell the color of the outside epidermal covering.

As nearly every man is stronger in a spiritual sense in some one way than his neighbor, it ought to be that strong man's duty to use his strength to compensate for the weakness of his neighbor. Bear and forbear is the teaching of the Bible. This is the reason Christ sent forth his messengers two by two. This is the reason we find impulsive Peter often walking by the side of the well-poised John; the gentle Mary living in the same house with her sister, who lost her temper in the kitchen, spiritualized by her own sweetness of soul that entire household. This is the way in which we can double our loved ones' spiritual usefulness and diminish their temptations to sin. "Bear ye one another's burdens" has a wider and deeper significance than most of us have ever realized.

Again the text says, "Bear ye one another's burdens," because a little help will often inspire a hopeless, helpless, purposeless sinner to put forth his own energies until after

course of his letter he lays down the broad statement that each member must bear with the faults and frailties of other members. They should especially do this because they were brethren and members of a church family of which God was the Father and Jesus Christ the elder brother. The bond of a belief in a common Saviour certainly ought to help the members of a church family to bear with each other's weaknesses. Worldly societies help their unfortunate members.

Why should not the children of God, bound together by the same spiritual bond of fellowship, try to bear the burdens of their spiritual brothers and sisters in Christ? Jesus "came to seek and to save that which is lost." Yet some of us act as if a church member who is not always a perfect member must be expelled from the church fellowship. When a minister does wrong or the finger of scandal points at the clerical broadcloth, we say: "Out with him from the pulpit." Away with him! Away! Away! When a church official is weak or indiscreet, we proceed to deprive him of his churchly office. We have no tolerance for any wrong-doing, no disposition to allow for the force of his temptation. Ah, that is not Paul's way; that is not Christ's. "Bear ye one another's burdens" means that church members have a right to look for their chief help and rescue from their own religious brothers and sisters.

Lastly, "Bear ye one another's burdens" means that every one should try in a manful, womanly, Christian fashion to bear his own burdens. We are very apt to think that our own troubles are heavier to bear than any other person's troubles. But if we were allowed, as in the old legend, to go to the plain of affliction and deposit there our own sorrows and were compelled instead to take up the

SORROWS OF SOME ONE ELSE

in all probability we would carry away from the mountain of difficulty the burden pack which our backs have been accustomed to carry. Now, we cannot help our brother to bear his burdens by trying to pile upon his stalwart shoulders our own burdens in addition.

No man ever becomes a healthy man, mentally or spiritually, who is a mendicant by choice, crawling from door to door, begging and whining. Yet there are some burdens that are absolutely impossible for us to bear in our own strength. Some of us have had so much trouble—such an awful, awful lot of trouble! We have suffered again and again. We have had to go to the family plot, as I went two weeks ago, and to leave there a loved one. The grave did look so big, and the black hole was dug so deep. But, then, I bethink myself, there is a way we can all carry our own burdens. That way is to cast our burdens upon the Lord, and he will sustain us. He has promised thus to do. If we can only cast our burdens upon him, do you not see our own hands will be free? Then we can go forth like athletes stripped for the fray. We can go forth to help our brothers and sisters, our parents and children and all our friends, carry their burdens.

Let us go back to the good old country times when, by force of circumstances, every one helped every other person in the community. In those good old times everyone was ready to halve a friend's sorrows as well as double a friend's joys. When the wedding bells began to ring, the young girls, the friends of the bride, used to come from the village and decorate the church altar with the wild flowers which they had picked. Friends would sew the wedding garments; friends would serape the wedding cake; friends would help the young people furnish the new home; friends would bear the burdens, the

view of.

At the same time France is not happy over the health conditions now prevailing in her colonies. Official reports show that for several years epidemic and contagious diseases have tended to increase in nearly all the colonies of France. Dr. Kerinor-gant, general inspector of the sanitary service in all the colonies, reports that in 1900 cholera caused thousands of deaths in the French Asian possessions. The disease has also prevailed to some extent in New Caledonia, Reunion, and Madagascar, a large proportion of the cases resulting fatally.

Leprosy exists in all the colonies. There are hundreds of cases among the natives of New Caledonia, where many Europeans are also becoming infected. In January 1890 six Europeans there were stricken with the disease; in 1895 there were thirty-four new cases; in 1897, the number of victims among the white men was seventy-seven; less than six months later there were forty-six new cases and thirty-eight more were added in 1900.

These facts are regarded as very startling, threatening as they do to make it impossible for Europeans to live on the islands, and to put a stop to foreign enterprise there. Leprosy is also common in Madagascar, where several establishments have been founded to care for the patients.

DRAW CORKS EASILY.

If you want to amuse friends at an evening party, tell them that you can draw a cork out of any bottle without a corkscrew. Of course, they will laugh, but very soon it will be your turn to laugh.

Take a piece of sealing wax and hold one end of it over a lamp or gas jet until it becomes soft; then let some drops of the wax fall on the cork in the bottle. As soon as the cork is covered with wax, you must press the piece, which you hold in your hand, against the cork, and you must hold it there until the



wax is quite dry. Then it will be easy for you to draw out the cork by using the stick of wax which adheres to it, in the same manner as you would use a screw.

No matter how firmly fixed the cork may be, it will almost immediately yield to the pressure. You must, however, take care not to wrench the stick of wax away from it while you are drawing it out, and you must also see that the cork is perfectly dry before you pour any wax on it.

Norway is the most healthy country in the world.

The United States had last year the record hay harvest of 51 million tons.

slop and some corn. By this time the pigs will begin to eat. They make a pen for them. In it place shallow trough, not over 2 inch deep. Give them feed often - w some boiled hominy once a day. F salt and ashes where they and t brood sows can get it whenever wanted. Always keep clear water l fore them. This care will insur quick growth, healthy hogs and p fitable money returns.

THE DAIRY CALF.

Now, suppose this is a belfer c descended from a good dam and better sire, and we place it in t hands of the dairyman who c make out of it all that nature tends it to be. It should never stunted for a moment from the ti it is dropped until it goes into t dairy. A few hours after it is boi if it cannot stand, gently support and proceed to give it its first mi Nature has provided that the fi milk taken from the mother is t best food for it, but we must be t judges of quantity. A safe way to take a pint of milk and an eq quantity of water, and never g this at a temperature of less than degrees. To teach the calf to dri put two fingers into its mouth instead of one, as the milk will f more freely between them and d play all your good nature and so of your Job-like patience and succ will be the result. The reason w water is added to the milk is beca by high breeding we have increa the quality of Guernsey and Jer: milk until it is not safe to

FEED THE YOUNG CALF.

It is safe to say that there will no trouble if the milk is not gi cooler than 100 or 98 degrees, a the calf is not overfed. Like a human family, more harm is cau by overfeeding than vice ver. Don't let the calf become chilled a the bowels congested. When a cow's milk is fit for use the calf c be fed on skim milk and a small p tion of cake meal. The fat calf not the calf to make the dairy co hence the cake meal with skim m makes the best food. Four to f pounds of food daily for the fi week is a safe quantity. Afterwa increase to such a quantity as t calf can take safely. The bucl should be thoroughly cleaned af each feed; clean enough for a pers to drink out of.

The calf's compartment should well littered and well ventilated, a ther should be plenty of light a sun. The caretaker should be a to see the condition of the calf re dily at any moment. To prevent t little calf from getting sore a scabby around the mouth and no squeeze or clean the milk off w it is through drinking.

MEDIUM EGGS BEST.

It is not always good policy to lect the largest eggs for hatchi and usually it is bad policy. T egg of medium size will bring strong and vigorous a chicken as a large egg, and usually one that v grow faster and mature early. T active hen that is always scratch and foraging for food is always one most productive of eggs. It because she is producing eggs t she needs more food. She sel lays a very large egg, but usa one of medium size. This product ability as well as her propensity hustle for a livigg she will transi to the chickens especially if ma to a male that inherits the sa traits. The sluggish hen, too, li to eat only when the food is pu the trough, that will not scratch a worm, or chase after a grassh per, will be apt to get too fat, about two eggs a week at her b and while her eggs may be larg they are more likely to be infert and she is poor stock to breed fr because if any chickens hatch t

FOR FARMERS

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Hints for the Busy Tillers
of the Soil.

GOOD SOW AND HER FAMILY.

More care is required to save the ring litter of pigs than the fall litter. The nest should be prepared at least two weeks before the sow farrows. She will become satisfied with her nest and surroundings. The sow left to herself, will have selected a location at least two weeks before time and any attempt to change her nest after she commences to prepare it will result in loss to the owner, writes Mr. T. J. Miller. The nest should be made double the space between the walls filled tight with straw. The inside measurements should be 8x8 feet and the outside 9x9 feet or thereabouts. The one object is to keep the air from owing over and around the young pigs. The roof should be made of boards so as to furnish ventilation, never cover with straw or fodder, as heavy rain would soon soak through and keep the nest damp and unhealthy. Your pigs would soon come scurvy and dirty, the pen and foul smelling and the pigs untended.

If the nest is made warm, the sow will not collect a great pile of stuff and then crawl under it. Instinct is taught her that cold drafts of air are death to her pigs and she awils under to protect her young. The pen is tight and warm, she sows it as well as you do, and no matter how much bed you give her, ill lie on top of her nest.

LEAVES MAKE THE BEST NEST.

The owner would prepare a lot in the fall and save for his brood sows. He would be pleased with the results. There is no danger of the little pigs getting tangled up in them and smothered. The sow would be handled frequently by the owner. At farrowing time he can then be with her and ready to help if needed. A little attention just then may save a part of the litter. It ought to be no ambition of the owner to save ill. Negligence is our worst enemy. The sow ought to be fed all she will eat just before farrowing. She will get along better and won't need so much afterward. Never call our sow out of the nest just after farrowing to feed her. She won't need feed for at least eighteen hours. If she don't come out after 24 hours you had better see after her. In all probability caked udder or milk fever is her trouble, but if well she will come out for her feed. Do not disturb her.

For the first feed give about one-half as much as she will eat of bran chop mixed with water and slightly warmed. Increase from day to day until two weeks, when she can have all she will eat of good thick slop and some corn. By this time her pigs will begin to eat. Then make a pen for them. In it place a hallow trough, not over 2 inches deep. Give them feed often with some boiled hominy once a day. Put salt and ashes where they and the good sows can get it whenever wanted. Always keep clear water before them. This care will insure quick growth, healthy hogs and profitable money returns.

THE DAIRY CALF.

Now, suppose this is a better calf descended from a good dam and a better sire, and we place it in the hands of the dairyman who can make out of it all that nature intends it to be. It should never be hunted for a moment from the time

will lack that energy and vital power which would enable them to grow up rapidly, and which makes the pullet lay early and often.

A TRAGEDY OF WAR.

Dramatic Incident of the Peninsular War.

After Sir Charles James Napier had been wounded in the jaw at Busaco, during the Peninsular War, in 1810, he seems to have been a patient most difficult to be suppressed. When the shot took effect on him he was carried into the convent of Busaco, and finally, tiring of inaction, he got up from the pallet where he had been laid, and with blood flowing freely from his wound, went to the door to look for his horse. One of his comrades seized him and led him back, saying:

"Are you mad, Napier, to think you can go back to fighting in this state? Be quiet!"

So he yielded and was carried away to Lisbon, where he rested some months in great suffering from his wound.

"It is said that my sight may be lost," he wrote. "But if it goes, why, Hannibal had but one eye!"

But when his division began to pursue Massena, and one combat followed another, he could no longer bear to remain inactive. With his wound still bandaged, he rode ninety miles to rejoin the army. He found his corps, and pushed forward to support the Light Division. Then occurred one of those tragic happenings which are the commonplaces of war.

He knew that fighting was going on in front, and hourly he asked for news of his two brothers. He did not then even know that they were living. Thus advancing, he met a litter of branches borne by soldiers and covered by a blanket.

"What wounded officer is that?" he asked.

"Captain Napier of the Fifty-second. A broken arm."

Another litter followed.

"Who is that?"

"Captain Napier of the Forty-third, mortally wounded."

Charles Napier looked after the litters, and passed on to the fight in front. Captain Napier of the Forty-third was seriously wounded, but he lived until 1860.

CLIMATE OF THE YUKON.

TRUE STATEMENT OF WHAT IT IS LIKE.

Report of the Weather Bureau Covering a Period of Seven Years.

So many conflicting statements as to the severity of the climate of Dawson City and the Yukon have been in circulation during the past few years that a true statement of it will doubtless be of interest. Such a statement has been prepared by the Weather Bureau, and is correct so nearly as scientific observations can make it.

SOME STATISTICS.

The statement is as follows:—A somewhat broken series of observations at Dawson and various other places in the Yukon Territory between 1895 and 1898 and a continuous series at Dawson during the past three years, afford data for estimating with a fair degree of accuracy the average climatic conditions of the Klondike. The average annual mean temperature is about 22 degrees; the mean of the three summer months is about 57 degrees, July being 61 degrees; and of three winter months 16 degrees below zero, with January 23 degrees below zero, with January 23

QUEEN'S TRAIN BEARERS.

Part of Two Pretty Children in the Coronation.

All conversation here ultimately turns to the King's coronation. One of the latest and most interesting details of that royal spectacle is the selection of the two little daughters of Lord Burghclere, pronounced "Bur-clair," to attend Queen Alexandra at the ceremony. They will serve in the capacity of train-bearers, and two prettier children for the distinguished task could not be found in all England, says a London despatch.

The Ladies Juliet and Althea Gardner, for their father is better known as Mr. Herbert Gardner than as Lord Burghclere, are especial favorites of the Queen. She is fond of having them around her, and it was this desire together with her eagerness to delight the childish mind, that dictated their selection for posts of honor in the coronation procession.

As Herbert Gardner, Lord Burghclere, sat in the House of Commons as Liberal member for Saffron Walden for many years. He was president of the Board of Agriculture during the whole tenure of office of the last Liberal Government. His wife is the eldest sister of Lord Carnarvon. They have one other daughter besides the two who have been honored by the Queen.

Coronation echoes are heard from all directions. We read of children who have been born in these early days of coronation year being named Coronius and Corona. And, referring to this subject of names, a daughter of Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the King, bears the name of Louvina, which is formed from the letters of the names of the Princesses Louisa, Victoria and Maude.

Sir Francis's sister, the Hon. Charlotte Knollys, has been Queen Alexandra's companion for twenty years and will act in an important capacity at the coronation.



NIobe SHIRT-WAIST.

The Niobe shirt-waist is distinguished in the fact that it has a fitted belt. Nothing could be prettier than a waist after this design made of polka-dotted flannel, having a tucked front in plain, soft silk or silk muslin. The design is exceedingly dainty, and there is an immense amount of style to it. The waist is of course made with a lining, but without the lining it may be developed in wash goods for the woman who wishes to have an elab-

THE S. S. LESSON.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON, MAY 18.

Text of the Lesson, Acts xiii. 1-12. Golden Text, Mat. xxviii. 19.

1. Now there were in the church that was at Antioch certain prophets and teachers.

Then follow the names of Barnabas and three others and Saul. Barnabas and Saul, having continued a whole year at Antioch teaching much people, were afterward sent to Jerusalem with the offering for the needy brethren in Judaea (xi. 26-30). In due time they returned, having fulfilled their mission and brought with them John Mark, son of Mary, Barnabas' sister, at whose house the prayer meeting had been held on behalf of Peter (chapter xii. 12, 25; Col. iv. 10).

2. As they ministered to the Lord and fasted the Holy Ghost said, Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work whereunto I have called them.

To stand before God and serve Him and minister unto Him (II Chron. xix. 11) should be the attitude as daily life of every Christian, the most ordinary work of the daily routine done to His glory (I Cor. x. 31). As Barnabas and Saul lived this consecrated life, with fasting, giving more attention to the soul than the body, the Holy Spirit calls them to a special work which He has for them (Eph. ii. 10). There is real rest in allowing God to manage us and work out in us His pleasure.

3. And when they had fasted and prayed and laid their hands on them they sent them away.

The overindulgence of the body in any way is not consistent with a holy life. That which is sufficient for health God will bless. But the soul-communication with God, a delight in His will and readiness to do it, filled with His Spirit for His service—if this is earnestly desired it will be ours (Ps. cxiv. 19), and we shall be channels whereby God reveals Himself.

4. So they, being sent forth by the Holy Ghost, departed unto Seleucia, and from thence they sailed to Cyprus.

Like Moses leading Israel or building the tabernacle, or like David giving Solomon the plans for the temple, or like Noah building the ark, they have no say in the matter, but are wholly under the guidance and control of the Holy Spirit.

5. And when they were at Salamis they preached the word of God in the synagogues of the Jews.

Salamis was at the end of Cyprus nearest the Seleucia, while Paphos of the next verse was at the western end. Their mission was by the word of God in the power of the Spirit to proclaim the good news concerning Jesus Christ, and at once they set about it, their regular custom being to begin with the Jews (Rom. i. 16; Acts iii. 26; xiii. 46).

6. And when they had gone through the Isle unto Paphos they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-Jesus.

The devil has his servants everywhere and they are not idle. If the servants of Christ were as busy sowing the good seed as the devil's servants are busy sowing tares, how much more quickly the gospel might be given to every creature.

7. The deputy of the country called for Barnabas and Saul and desired to hear the word of God. It is restful to know that where God wants His message proclaimed He will give an open door which no one can shut (Rev. iii. 8).

8. But Elymas the sorcerer with-

ave all she will eat of good thick lop and some corn. By this time he pigs will begin to eat. Then take a pen for them. In it place a hallow trough, not over 2 inches deep. Give them feed often - with ome boiled hominy once a day. Put ult and ashes where they and the rood sows can get it whenever wanted. Always keep clear water before them. This care will insure uick growth, healthy hogs and profitable money returns.

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Now, suppose this is a helier calf descended from a good dam and a etter sire, and we place it in the ands of the dairyman who can take out of it all that nature intends it to be. It should never be tunted for a moment from the time it is dropped until it goes into the air. A few hours after it is born, it cannot stand, gently support it and proceed to give it its first milk. Nature has provided that the first milk taken from the mother is the est food for it, but we must be the idges of quantity. A safe way is o take a pint of milk and an equal uantity of water, and never give his at a temperature of less than 98 egress. To teach the calf to drink ut two fingers into its mouth instead of one, as the milk will flow ore freely between them and display all your good nature and some f your Job-like patience and success ill be the result. The reason why ater is added to the milk is because y high breeding we have increased he quality of Guernsey and Jersey alk until it is not safe to

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t is safe to say that there will be o trouble if the milk is not given ooler than 100 or 98 degrees, and he calf is not overfed. Like the uman family, more harm is caused y overfeeding than vice versa. on't let the calf become chilled and he bowels congested. When the ow's milk is fit for use the calf can e fed on skim milk and a small porion of cake meal. The fat calf is ot the calf to make the dairy cow, ence the cake meal with skim milk akes the best food. Four to five ounds of food daily for the first eek is a safe quantity. Afterwards ecrease to such a quantity as the alk can take safely. The bucket ould be thoroughly cleaned after ach feed; clean enough for a person o drink out of. The calf's compartment should be ell littered and well ventilated, and here should be plenty of light and un. The caretaker should be able o see the condition of the calf readly at any moment. To prevent the ittle calf from getting sore and abby around the mouth and nose, eeze or clean the milk off when t is through drinking.

MEDIUM EGGS BEST.

It is not always good policy to set the largest eggs for hatching and usually it is bad policy. The gg of medium size will bring as strong and vigorous a chicken as the arge egg, and usually one that will row faster and mature early. The ctive hen that is always scratching nd foraging for food is always the e most productive of eggs. It is ecause she is producing eggs that he needs more food. She seldom ays a very large egg, but usually ne of medium size. This productive bility as well as her propensity to rustle for a livigg she will transmit o the chickens especially if mated o a male that inherits the same rait. The sluggish hen, too lazy o eat only when the food is put in he trough, that will not scratch up t worm, or chase after a grasshop- er, will be apt to get too fat, lay bout two eggs a week at her best, nd while her eggs may be larger, hey are more likely to be infertile, nd she is poor stock to breed from, ecause if any chickens hatch they

will still be the cause of interest. Such a statement has been prepared by the Weather Bureau, and is correct so nearly as scientific observations can make it.

SOME STATISTICS.

The statement is as follows:— A somewhat broken series of observations at Dawson and various other places in the Yukon Territory between 1895 and 1898 and a continuous series at Dawson during the past three years, afford data for estimating with a fair degree of accuracy the average climatic conditions of the Klondike. The average annual mean temperature is about 22 degrees; the mean of the three summer months is about 57 degrees, July being 61 degrees; and of three winter months 16 degrees below zero, with January 23 degrees below zero, with January 23 said to open towards the end of April, the last zero temperature of the winter usually occurring about the 5th of this month. May, with an average temperature of 44 degrees, is by no means an unpleasant month and the 23rd is the average of the last frost of spring. Daily observations during five summers indicate that on the average the temperature rises to 70 degrees or higher on 46 days, and to 80 degrees on 14 days; 90 degrees was recorded in Dawson in June, 1899, and 95 degrees in July of the same year. These temperatures with much bright sunshine and an absence of frost during three months together with the long days of a latitude within a few degrees of

THE ARCTIC CIRCLE

amply account for the success so far achieved by market gardeners near Dawson in growing a large variety of garden produce including lettuce, radish, cabbage, cauliflower and potatoes, and warrant the belief that the hardier cereals might possibly be a successful crop both in parts of Yukon Territory and in the far northern districts of the Mackenzie River Basin. August 23rd would appear to be the average date of the first autumnal frost, the temperature rapidly declining towards the close of the month. Although night frosts are not infrequent in September, the month as a whole is mild with a mean temperature of 42 degrees. October may be fairly termed a winter month, the mean temperature being but 22.5 degrees, and the first zero of winter recorded on the average about the 18th. Ice usually begins to run in the Yukon about the second week but it is not until quite the end of the month or early in November that the river is frozen fast. The temperature on the average during a winter falls to 20 degrees below zero or lower on 72 days, to 40 degrees below or lower on 21 days, to 50 degrees below or lower on 7 days, and to 60 degrees below or lower on two days. In January, 1896, 65 degrees below was registered at Fort Constantine, and in January 1901, 68 degrees below was recorded at Dawson.

RAIN AND SNOW.

Observations of rain snow have until the close of last summer, been very fragmentary, but it is probable that the summer rainfall near Dawson is usually between seven and nine inches, and that the total snowfall of the autumn and winter is between 50 and 60 inches. Dawson being situated near the river with high hills or mountains on all sides, is well protected from the winds and a feature of the town and indeed of the neighboring country is the long periods of calm weather which occur.

SIX YEARS OUT OF BED.

Paul Bonhomme, a Paris news-vendor, has just been found dead on a doorstep. He has not been to bed since he woke one morning six years ago and found his wife dead by his side.



NIobe SHIRT-WAIST.

The Niobe shirt-waist is distinguished in the fact that it has a fitted belt. Nothing could be prettier than a waist after this design made of polka-dotted flannel, having a tucked front in plain, soft silk or silk muslin. The design is exceedingly dainty, and there is an immense amount of style to it. The waist is of course made with a lining, but without the lining it may be developed in wash goods for the woman who wishes to have an elaborate waist.

Quantities of material required.—Thirty-two and thirty-four bust measure will require four yards of silk twenty inches wide, with one and one-fourth yards of silk for vest, puffs, etc. Thirty-six bust measure will require four and one-fourth yards of silk, with one and one-fourth yards of silk for vest, etc. Thirty-eight and forty bust measure will require four and one-half yards of figured silk, with one and one-half yards of plain silk for vest, etc.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

A doctor, who was somewhat of a wag, met one day in the street a sexton with whom he was well acquainted.

As the usual salutations were passed the doctor happened to cough. "Why, doctor," said the sexton, "you have got a bad cold. How long have you had that?"

"Look here, Mr. Sexton," said the doctor, with a show of indignation, "what is your charge for interments?"

"Three dollars," was the reply. "Well," continued he, "just come into my surgery and I will pay it. I don't want to have you calling round and so anxious about my health."

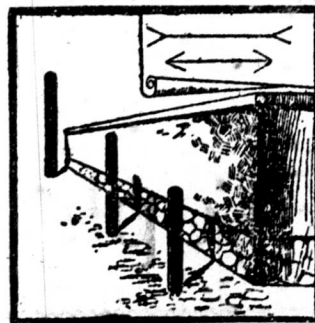
The sexton was soon even with him, however.

"Ah, doctor," he replied, "I cannot afford to bury you yet. Business has never been so good as it has since you began to practise."

Since the above conversation neither party has ventured to joke at the expense of the other.

DECEPTIVE POSTS.

Who can help believing that the left-hand post—or the most distant one if we regard the picture as a perspective drawing—is much the longest, and the right hand, or nearest, post is much the shortest, of the three? Yet measurement with rule or compass will show that all



three are of exactly the same length. The eye is deceived by the inclined lines, which represent the top and bottom of the wall, so in the corner diagram the short inclined lines deceive the eye and make the two equal horizontal lines appear unequal. The deception in the case of the posts is chiefly an effect of perspective.

to begin with the Jews (Rom. i. 16; Acts iii. 26; xiii. 46).

6. And when they had gone through the isle unto Paphos they found a certain sorcerer, a false prophet, a Jew, whose name was Bar-Jesus.

The devil has his servants everywhere and they are not idle. If the servants of Christ were as busy sowing the good seed as the devil's servants are busy sowing tares, how much more quickly the gospel might be given to every creature.

7. The deputy of the country called for Barnabas and Saul and desired to hear the word of God. It is restful to know that where God wants His message proclaimed He will give an open door which no one can shut (Rev. iii. 8).

8. But Elymas the sorcerer withstood them, seeking to turn away the deputy from the faith.

A preacher should know that if there is no resistance to his preaching it may be because the devil fears no harm to his kingdom from it, and he should consider and see if he is preaching that which God bids him in the power of the Holy Spirit.

9. Then Saul (who also is called Paul), filled with the Holy Ghost, set his eyes on him.

Here is a face to face encounter between a servant of Christ and a servant of Satan. Paul, filled with the Holy Ghost, reminds us that we are commanded to be filled with the Spirit (Eph. v. 18), and we should expect it to be always so with us, saying as Mary said, "Be it unto me according to Thy word" (Luke i. 38). This is the first time that Saul is called Paul, and it is interesting to note that the deputy's name is Paulus.

10. O full of all subtilty and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right ways of the Lord?

So Peter was enabled by the Spirit to read the hearts of Ananias and Sapphira (chapter v. 3, 9). Thus plainly Jesus spoke to the self-righteous Jews, telling them that they were of their father the devil (John viii. 44). Some would say that this was not very liberal, but God gives no permission to be liberal with the devil or his doctrines.

11. And now behold the hand of the Lord is upon thee, and thou shalt be blind, not seeing the sun for a season.

Immediately it came to pass as Paul, by the Spirit said, and he sought some one to lead him by the hand. His outward condition was now a sign of the condition of his soul; he was doubly blind.

12. Then the deputy, when he saw what was done, believed, being astonished at the doctrine of the Lord.

The sorcerer had probably surprised him by some wonderful things, but he had never seen anything like this. If we would commend Christ to others it must be by such manifestation of his power in us as will make it clear that He is greater than Satan and that His joys are greater than those the world can give and that a life with Him is truly excellent.

CONVERSING UNDER WATER.

A curious instance of the conductive power of water is that divers are able to converse under water by placing their helmets, which are invariably made of copper, together, and shouting to one another; the sound, they say, is swiftly and distinctly conveyed.

FARTHING BANK NOTES.

Bank notes for about a farthing each circulate freely in Paraguay. It takes two notes to get one's boots blacked and eight to pay the postage of a letter to England. Yet one of them will buy in season fifteen oranges, three bananas, or a water melon.



A SHAPE THAT PLEASES

You are sure to be pleased with the shapes to be found in our stock of Hats. They have not only graceful shapes but pleasing, wearing colors. We are sole agents for the celebrated

"Christie" Hats

They have no equal for lasting qualities.

We have the latest New York productions in Black and Pearl Fedoras. We carry the largest variety. We sell the quantity.

Have you seen our assortment.

J. L. BOYES,



COAL—Quality Counts.

The best is the cheapest. No dust, no clinkers. These are the qualities required to make your coal cheap, and J. R. Dafoe offers you all together with prompt delivery and the present season, while your yards are dry, is the best time to have your bins filled.

I also continue in the market for the purchase of all kinds of grain and beg to remind all my customers and the public generally that I am still manufacturing the celebrated family flour, Nonesuch, also Manitoba Patent and Strong Bakers, and respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

J. R. DAFOE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined pro-

ROPE STITCHED

Swell lines of Ladies' Rope
Stitched Boots at \$2.00.
Also Low Shoes at \$1.50.

Working Boots,
and Boys' and Girls'
School Boots, with Solid
Soles and Counters.

Men's—65c, 90c, \$1.00, and
\$1.25, etc.
Boys' and Girls'—65c, 75c,
90c, \$1.00, etc.

Look over our Bargain Table.

J. J. HAINES.

Napanee, Belleville and Trenton.

COAL!

Sole dealer in the Celebrated

SCRANTON COAL,

The best Coal on the market.
Orders promptly attended to.

MRS. E. M. BARTLETT

Telephone No. 27. 39tf

Bring Us Your Produce.

We can give you the best prices in town. We carry a full line of flour and feed at lowest prices, and in groceries we can please you. Try our Teas and Coffee.
J. H. FITZPATRICK.

Popular Route.

Tickets to Pacific Coast points, Manitoba and Canadian North West, may be purchased from E. McLaughlin, C. P. R. Agent, John St., via the popular route, Toronto and North Bay. 21pf

Honor Roll.

S. S. NO. 17, OF ERNESTSTOWN.
Jr. Pt. I, 80—Ruby Lucas 26, Florence Scouten 25, Hobart Yeomans 14.
Sr. Pt. I, 160—Carrie Boice 141, Mary Cowan 127, Walter Scouten 58.
Pt. II, 203—Clayton O'Neil 149.
Jr. II, 135—George Cowan, 109.
Sr. II, 340—Mary Walbridge 241.
Cl. III, 340—Jennie Boice 254, Robert Smith 244, Ross Hogle 206, Lulu O'Neil 193.
Cl. IV, 500—Pearl Wilson 382, Charlie O'Neil 304, Helen Caton 253, Annie Silver 247, Della Silver 205, Harry Scouten 199, Agnes Caton 174, Nellie O'Neil 144, Fred Sharpe 88.
Cl. V, 370—Teresa Boice 284.
BERTHA NEILTON,
Teacher.

Machine Oil. We have this year the best oil made. **BOYLE & SON.**

An Opinion of Single Insertions.

The failure of a trial advertisement has set more men against advertising than any other factor in publicity. This is a pity.

Hair Shampoo—Packer's Hair
Shampoo cleanses and
beautifies the hair—cures Dandruff and
prevents the hair from falling out, giving
it that soft and silky appearance—
25c to a bottle, at
**THE MEDICAL HALL,
DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists.**

CARLETON WOODS.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES
Roblin, Ont.

JOHN POLLARD,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LIC. SES.
Express Office, Napanee
Strictly Private and Confidential.

JOHN ALLEN,
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.
Commissioner in H. C. J.
Conveyancer, etc.
MARLBANK.

The Napanee Express

NAPANEE, FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1902

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 5c per line for each insertion, if in ordinary type, in black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

Wanted.

A housemaid. Apply to
Mrs. W. H. WILKISON,
East Street.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star.
We offer the above weekly paper, including the Coronation Pictures of the King and Queen to the end of 1902 for fifty cents.

For Sale.

A lady's high grade bicycle, good as new. Anyone wanting a good article at a bargain price, apply to **A. BAXTER,** Yarker.

Pure Bred Shorthorn Cattle For Sale.

Young bulls and heifers, and also Yorkshire Pigs for sale. Apply to
C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise, Ont.

To Guelph Agricultural College.

The Lennox Farmers' Institute will run an excursion to Guelph Agricultural College on Thursday June 12th. Good to return on or before the 15th. See particulars next week, also posters. 22c

Coronation Pictures

May be secured now by subscribing for the NAPANEE EXPRESS and Montreal Family Herald. The price has been placed at the extremely low price of seventy-five cents for the two papers till the end of 1902, each subscriber to receive the coronation pictures of King Edward and Queen Alexandra.

Help for Fruit Growers.

Destruction of pests that infest the orchards—spraying the only remedy. Spray Motors, Pumps, and Barrels complete. You can also paint your buildings with this machine by using cold water paints, (all colors). Paint and Spray Pumps now on sale at **MORLEY H. SHIBLEY'S,** Implement and Carriage Dealer, Dundas Street, Napanee. 20c

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists. Recommended and sold by **A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.**

Burned to Death.

Isaac Comeau, of Trenton, about 25 years of age, was burned to death on the steamer Iona, of Picton, Ont., at Oswego, on Saturday, May 10th. She caught fire



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table

Going West, 12:05 a.m.	Going East, 12:15 p.m.
3:33 a.m.	13.1
10:14 a.m.	14
1:22 p.m.	6.
4:28 p.m.	
8:26 p.m.	

*Daily except Monday. *Daily. All trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes the station.

The People Say
after testing Vanlueven's Coal, it is A1.

East End Barber Shop.
Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop.

Rikley's Restaurant.
Easter Good Things.—Candies, bon bons, cakes and confectionery for all times. We keep none but the goods procurable.

CENTRAL BARBER SHOP.
All the latest convenience
Everything new and up-to-date
Experienced workmen.
Give me a call.
F. S. SCOTT, Prop.

Open as Usual.

On Saturday, May 24th, the station will be open for business as usual. As yet there is no general movement closing on Monday, which is the day station observes the usual holiday.

Eggs For Hatching.

The undersigned has for sale a number of thoroughbred Barred Rock eggs, following is an extract from a letter received by Mr. Evans from A. W. manager of the Dominion Government poultry breeding station, Bowmanville: "Allow me here to say that of the dreds of eggs I have received this yours have been the most satisfactory breeding purposes, as far as appearance. I have tested some fifty of them have only found four unfertile or they are also satisfactory in that respect as well." The price for a setting egg from our all year round layers is 10c. Chickens hatched to order a per hundred. **G. H. EVANS,** 22bp Palace Road, Napanee.

Obituary.

Sarah Hooper, beloved wife of Mr. H. Hicks, passed away at the Kingston General Hospital on Monday, the 12th, after undergoing an operation for the removal of a tumor. The remains were conveyed to Napanee on Tuesday and the funeral took place from her residence, South Napanee, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 p.m. The service was conducted at the house, and the funeral proceeded from thence to the eastern cemetery, where the remains were interred. Deceased was aged 62 years, 4 months 17 days, and leaves, besides a sorrowful husband, a family of five children. Hicks and the family have the sympathy of the community in their bereavement.

A New Machine.

A new stone crusher, the property of R. W. Burgess, Winton, was taken to a quarry on Roblin Hill, on Tuesday. Considerable difficulty was experienced in how the machine, which weighs for one half tons, was to be taken across the river. Mr. Burgess would not talk risk of crossing the swing bridge at town would not shoulder the responsibility by allowing him to go through the bridge. It was thought they would go around by way of the Newburgh but after some consideration it was decided to risk going through the covered bridge, which was done without accident. The rear end of the machine had to be dismantled to allow it to pass through the bridge. Mr. Burgess has a contract for furnishing the town with \$500 worth of cracked stone at the rate of \$4.25 per ton for limestone, \$4.75 for hardheads,

J. GARRATT & SON,

Bakers and Confectioners.

Our Bread is
Second to None.

A trial will convince the most exacting bread consumer that what we say is correct. The best grade of flour and years of experience combined produce good bread. We have both.

We Also Have a
Complete Stock of

Confectionery, Cakes, Oysters direct from Baltimore, Canned Goods, etc. A trial will convince that we handle only the best.

J. GARRATT & SON,
Bakers and Confectioners,
Dundas Street West, 61y

Sr. II, 340—Mary Walbridge 241.
Cl. III, 340—Jennie Boice 254, Robert Smith 244, Ross Hogle 206, Lulu O'Neil 193.
Cl. IV, 500—Pearl Wilson 382, Charlie O'Neil 304, Helen Caton 253, Annie Silver 247, Della Silver 205, Harry Scouten 199, Agnes Caton 174, Nellie O'Neil 144, Fred Sharpe 38.
Cl. V, 370—Teresa Boice 284, BERTHA NEILTON, Teacher.

Machine Oil. We have this year the best oil made. BOYLE & SON.

An Opinion of Single Insertions.

The failure of a trial advertisement has set more men against advertising than any other factor in publicity. This is a pity, when the indefiniteness of a trial advertisement is considered. A trial advertisement represents low-water mark—absolute bottom. It is not decisive. It has no more value as evidence than a first meeting with an individual who afterwards becomes your friend. Of all the advertisements in a long campaign it is worst, though it is written by an adept. If it is written by a novice in advertising that novice will never write a weaker one. It is like the first discord struck out of a piano by a beginner. If a student becomes disgusted with such an initial effort he will never get farther, and if a merchant abandons his advertising intentions because the first advertisement was unremunerative, he will never get farther. The first attempt at anything is valuable only as an educator.—Music Trade Review.

Motors, Pumps, and Barrels complete. You can also paint your buildings with this machine by using cold water paints, (all colors). Paint and Spray Pumps now on sale at MORLEY H. SHIBLEY'S, Implement and Carriage Dealer, Dundas Street, Napanee. 20c

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Vapo-Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists. Recommended and sold by A. W. Grange & Bro. Druggists, Napanee.

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Isaac Compeau, of Trenton, about 25 years of age, was burned to death on the steamer Iona, of Picton, Ont. at Oswego, on Saturday, May 10th. She caught fire while loading coal at the Delaware, Lackawanna and western trestle. The rest of the crew escaped.

CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. 25 cents. R. W. Grove's signature is on each box.

The Celebrated Eye Specialist.

Prof. J. H. DeSilberg, the celebrated eye specialist from Germany, will be in Napanee from Thursday noon, June 5th, until Saturday afternoon, June 7th. May be consulted at J. J. Perry's drug store. Eyes tested free of charge. Those having weak or imperfect eyes should not fail to consult the professor expert optician. A specialist consultation free. 22c

R. W. Burgess, Wiltou, was taken to a town quarry on Roblin Hill, on Tuesday. Considerable difficulty was experienced to how the machine, which weighs four or one half tons, was to be taken across the river. Mr. Burgess would not take the risk of crossing the swing bridge and the town would not shoulder the responsibility by allowing him to go through the covered bridge. It was thought they would have to go around by way of the Newburgh road but after some consideration it was decided to risk going through the covered bridge, which was done without accident. The rear end of the machine had to be dismantled to allow it to pass through the bridge. Mr. Burgess has a contract for furnishing the town with \$500 worth cracked stone at the rate of \$4.25 per ton for limestone, \$4.75 for hardheads, \$2.75 for crushed stone only, delivered to any part of the town. His machine crush from 12 to 15 toise of stone a day.

Court of Assize.

There was only one more case finished the sitting of the assizes last week which was not reported in last week's issue, that of McCormick vs. Township of Richmond. This was a rather lengthy case, near thirty witnesses being examined. Judgment was given for Jas. A. McCormick \$100 and costs, and for Hugh McCormick \$10 and costs, upon the high court seal and for an injunction restraining the defendants from casting or permitting flow upon the plaintiffs lands, south of the cross road, any water collected by the upon the side road and cross road, which would not have flowed upon the plaintiff land, and from casting upon them a water in the manner different from that which it would naturally have come from. Entry of Judgment stayed for one month. Injunction not to issue for three months in order to enable defendants, if so advised to take proceedings under the Drainage Water Courses Act. G. F. Rutan for plaintiffs; D. H. Preston, K. C. for defendants. The cases of Platt vs. Buck, and Waller vs. Pruyn will be tried before Justice Street, on June 22nd.

Patent Report.

For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments secured through the agency of Messrs. Marion & Marion, Patent Attorney Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D. C. U. S. A.,

Information regarding any of the patents will be supplied free of charge applying to the firm above mentioned.

CANADA.

75,524—Maxime Vuille, St. Jerome, Que.—Lock Latch.
75,525—Alfred F. Laycock, Moosomi Assa.—Radiator.
75,586—Lewyn Frank Cutten, Boisseva Man.—Damper for stove pipes.
75,587—Joseph Marie Damien Cyr. St. Rose (Laval), Que.—Washing machine.
75,630—William Moloney, Winnipeg Man.—Grain threshing machine.
75,643—Messrs. Fitz-Simon & Benic Wapella, Assa.—Grain Door.
75,645—Harold Wolferstan Higgis Montreal, Que.—Coffee Pot.
75,653—Louis Fallourd, Arcola, Assa.—Snap Hook.
75,665—Henri Guertin, Beloeil, Que.—Draft Appliance.
75,741—Messrs. Monks & Stephen Montreal, Que.—Hydrocarbon Burner.
75,793—Geo. R. Davis, St. John, N. B.—Shirt & Trousers hanger.
75,794—Joseph Filteau, Asbestos, Que.—Self-rocking cradle.

UNITED STATES.

697,636—Messrs. Leclerc, Tremblay Lalmiero, Montreal, Que.—Machine for wiring sheet metal articles.
698,092—Robert C. Wilkins, Montreal, Que.—Safety watch pocket.
698,581—Benjamin Strome, Gouroc Ont.—Road Grader.
698,449—Daniel Campbell, Fairville, N. B.—Ash remover for boiler furnaces.
Write for a copy of "The Inventor Help."

Only two red fins were allowed a pass Close's Mills this week; by those having nets across the stream. How would it be to ask Mr. Whitney to give them all a free pass-age to meet all customers any day next week at Close's Mills, JAS. CLOSE.

Bargains, Bargains

Retiring from Business

AUCTION SALE, Saturday, May 17th

We have decided to sell our entire stock and will hold Auction Sales every Saturday until the stock is sold.

Our Stock comprises all useful articles which are too numerous to mention.

The Peoples' Fair

C. I. MAYBEE,

NAPANEE.



Grand Trunk Railway Time Table.

ing West, 12.05 a.m.	Going East, 12.09 a.m.
" 3.33 a.m.	" 12.17 a.m.
" 10.34 a.m.	" 1.00 a.m.
" 1.22 p.m.	" 6.40 p.m.
" 4.23 p.m.	
" 8.26 p.m.	

Daily except Monday. *Daily. All other
the daily, Sundays excepted.
tickets can be obtained of J. L. Boyes, or at
station.

ie People Say
after testing Vanliven's Coal, that it
A1. 51

ist End Barber Shop.
Up-to date in every respect.
J. N. OSBORNE, Prop. 14-1f

key's Restaurant.
Easter Good Things.—Candies, fruits,
cakes and confectionery fresh at
times. We keep none but the best
ods procurable.

ENTRAL BARBER SHOP.
ll the latest conveniences,
everything new and up-to-date,
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F. S. SCOTT, Proprietor.

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thoroughbred Barred Rock eggs. The
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anager of the Dominion Government
ultry breeding station, Bowmanville:—
"I have here to say that of the hun-
ds of eggs I have received this season
rs have been the most satisfactory for
eeding purposes, as far as appearances
I have tested some fifty of them and
ve only found four unfertile ones, so
ey are also satisfactory in that respect
well." The price for a setting of 15
gs from our all year round layers is 75
ts. Chickens hatched to order at \$9.00
r hundred.
G. H. EVANS,
22bp Palace Road, Napanee.

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ceeded from thence to the eastern cem-
y, where the remains were interred.
ceased was aged 52 years, 4 months and
days, and leaves, besides a sorrowing
-band, a family of five children. Mr.
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New Machine.
A new stone crusher, the property of Mr.
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tinctly to allow it to pass through the
dge. Mr. Burgess has a contract for
nishing the town with \$500 worth of
cked stone at the rate of \$4.25 per ton
limestone, \$4.75 for hardheads, \$2.75
crushed stone only, delivered to any

PRINCIPAL GRANT LAID IN THE TOMB.

Kingston, May 13.—The city was in
mourning to-day, and by the desire of the
Mayor, officially proclaimed, the afternoon
was marked by respectful regard for the
memory of the deceased Principal Grant
by an absence of business activity.

The remains of the deceased publicist
were carried by students to Convocation
Hall, Queen's University, and they also
formed guards of honor from 10 to 3 p.m.,
while great lines of citizens and visitors
passed before the bier and gazed for a last
time on the face of the man whom they
had learned to love because of his generos-
ity, as well as his greatness. At 3 p.m.
the funeral services began in the College
Hall, which was thronged. The University
Council, trustees, senate, faculty, board of
education, and City Council had special
places. There was a large gathering of
graduates from all the chief centres of
Canada, while the church and sister
colleges had many representatives.

Sir Sandford Fleming, the Chancellor,
deeply affected, was with the mourners;
Col. Drury, C. B., A. D. C., by command
of the Governor-General, represented him;
and John Millar was present in behalf
of Ontario's Minister of Education.

Rev. Dr. Warden, Moderator of the
General Assembly of the Presbyterian
Church, conducted the services, aided by
Rev. Dr. Ross, Senior of the Theological
faculty. The long cortege then proceeded
towards the grave. The procession, viewed
by thousands, who gave evidence of silent
sympathy, passed down the main driveway
to Stuart street, then by Stuart, University,
and Princess streets to the beautiful Cata-
raqui Cemetery. The remains were laid
by the side of his departed wife and son,
adding another to the distinguished group
of Canadians sleeping in this burial ground.

The tomb of the principal will later be
marked by a fine stone, the gift of sincere
friends. Among the floral offerings were a
beautiful wreath of white roses and smilax
from Lord and Lady Minto, another from
Queen's Society, New York and a third of
laurel leaves from Mr. and Mrs. E. W.
Rathbun, Deseronto.

The honorary pallbearers were: Sir
Sandford Fleming, K.C.M.G.; Ottawa,
Chancellor; Hon. Justice Macleannan, Tor-
onto; Colonel John I. Davidson, Toronto;
Hon. William Hart, Ald. G. M. MacDon-
nell K.C., Kingston; Prof. Watson, Vice-
Principal; Rev. Dr. Milligan, Toronto;
and Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph.

R. C. Confirmation.
Confirmation services were held in the
R. C. Church on Thursday morning, at
9.30 a.m., by Archbishop Gauthier, of
Kingston, and in Deseronto on Thursday
afternoon at 3 p.m. The Archbishop
leaves for Belleville to-day (Friday).

The Alpine Yodlers.
Mr. Reilhofer and his company of three
ladies gave a very satisfactory entertain-
ment in the opera house here on Tuesday
evening. The whole of the numbers were
somewhat novel and hence were interest-
ing. The presentations of notable men by
Mr. Reilhofer were good, and the Alpine
yodle songs by the quartette were well ren-
dered. We may add here that to yodle
means to be able to change from the
natural voice to a falsetto and back again,
a custom quite common in the Swiss and
Alpine countries.

Lots of jewelry is now the correct style.
Call and see our selections of jewelry and
rings worn by up-to-date people.
F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Plans Fully Developed.
Recently R. J. Carson, Kingston, receiv-
ed a letter from the Boston capitalists
who are at the head of the Toronto Cor-
wall electric railway project. They wrote
that they would be in Kingston within ten
or twelve days, or as soon as they concluded
some important business which is now
engaging their attention in Boston. As
soon as they arrive they will at once inter-
view the councils of the municipalities
through which the road will run, to obtain
their consent. Mr. Carson expects that
their plans will be fully developed by the
time they arrive.—Kingston Whig.

SUCCESSFUL ELECTION MEETINGS
During the past week Mr. M. S. Madole,

SATURDAY, MAY 17

GREAT HAT BARGAIN,

\$2.00 and \$2.25
Ready-to-Wear Hats
for..... \$1.19 Each

This is a rare bargain, brand new goods, very latest
styles, only to hand this week—Come early, sale starts
9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, MAY 22nd

WE WILL GIVE A MAN'S BARGAIN

300 Dress and Soft Front Regatta Shirts will be placed on sale
—usual value 75c to \$1.25 each—Thursday's price. 59c each.
Limit, 2 Shirts to one person. 9 o'clock.

More New Waists
You'll be Pleased with these.

Fine White Waists, very dainty, 75c, \$1,
\$1.25, \$1.50.
Stylish Fine White Waists \$1.50, \$1.75,
\$2.00.
Colored Waists 50c, 69c, 75c \$1.00.

Fine Embroideries.

Very superior cloth and work. Also
Insertions to match.
This stock contains a large assortment of
choice patterns. Prices 5c to 35c, narrow
and medium widths.
See our 5c. line for Saturday.

More Lace Curtains.

Placed in stock this week, repeats of our
50, 75, 1.00 and \$1.25 Curtains, also new
lines at \$2.50, 3.00, 3.75, 4.50.
Chenille Curtains all the best colors,
\$2.50, 3.25, 3.75 4.50. Nothing equals
Chenille for effect.

Linen Dress Skirts.

Style and beauty in these Linen Skirts,
\$1.00, 1.50, 1.75.
Handsome Linen Skirts, \$2.22, 2.75, 3.50.

Silk Wrap Henrietta 50c.

Just a special chance gave us this bar-
gain, a fine Black Silk Wrap Henrietta,
special 50c a yard.

50c. Neckties 25c. Each.

Two hundred Gentlemen's swell 50c ties.
Your choice Saturday, 25c each or 5 for \$1.

Ladies' Collars.

All the newest shapes and heights, 2 for
25c.
New Belts, Leather, Silk, and Elastic.
New Combs, Hair Pins, Purses and
Chataleine Bags.

BIG WHITE QUILTS 89c. Each.

Men's and boys' Overalls.
Men's and Boys' Suits at your price, as we are giving up
the Ready-made Clothing part of the business.

Butterick Fashion Sheets for June now ready. Delineator
for June here—June Fashions in stock.
You know the way here—NO ONE URGED TO BUY—
and "Money Back."

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,
Cheapside, - Napanee.

W. Burgess, Wilton, was taken to the quarry on Roblin Hill, on Tuesday. Considerable difficulty was experienced as how the machine, which weighs four and a half tons, was to be taken across the river. Mr. Burgess would not take the risk of crossing the swing bridge and the town would not shoulder the responsibility allowing him to go through the covered bridge. It was thought they would have to go around by way of the Newburgh road, but after some consideration it was decided to risk going through the covered bridge which was done without accident. The rear end of the machine had to be dismantled to allow it to pass through the bridge. Mr. Burgess has a contract for crushing the town with \$500 worth of cracked stone at the rate of \$4.25 per ton of limestone, \$4.75 for hardheads, \$2.75 for crushed stone only, delivered to any part of the town. His machine crushes from 12 to 15 tons of stone a day.

Part of Assize.
There was only one more case finished at the sitting of the assizes last week which is not reported in last week's issue, that McCormick vs. Township of Richmond. It is a rather lengthy case, nearly thirty witnesses being examined. Judgment was given for Jas. A. McCormick for \$20 and costs, and for Hugh McCormick \$10 and costs, upon the high court scale, and for an injunction restraining the defendants from casting or permitting to be cast upon the plaintiffs lands, south of the main road, any water collected by them on the side road and cross road, which could not have flowed upon the plaintiffs' land, and from casting upon them any water in the manner different from that in which it would naturally have come there. Judgment stayed for one month, injunction not to issue for three months, order to enable defendants, if so advised, to take proceedings under the Drainage Act or other Courses Act. G. F. Rutland for plaintiffs; D. H. Preston, K.C., for defendants. The cases of Platt vs. Buck, and Miller vs. Pruyn will be tried before Justice Street, on June 22nd.

Patent Report.
For the benefit of our readers, we publish a list of patents recently granted by the Canadian and American Governments, secured through the agency of Messrs. McKinnon & Marion, Patent Attorneys, Montreal, Canada, and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
Information regarding any of these patents will be supplied free of charge by writing to the firm above mentioned.

CANADA.
5,524—Maxime Vullée, St. Jerome, Quebec Latch.
5,525—Alfred F. Laycock, Moosomin, Sask.—Radiator.
5,586—Lewyn Frank Cutten, Boissevain, Man.—Damper for stove pipes.
5,587—Joseph Marie Damien Cyr. Ste. (Laval), Que.—Washing machine.
5,680—William Moloney, Winnipeg, Man.—Grain threshing machine.
5,643—Messrs. Fitz-Simon & Benoit, Capella, Assa.—Grain Door.
5,645—Harold Wolferstan Higgins, Montreal, Que.—Coffee Pot.
5,653—Louis Fallourd, Arcoia, Assa.—Ap-Hook.
5,665—Henri Guertin, Beloeil, Que.—Appliance.
5,741—Messrs. Monks & Stephens, Montreal, Que.—Hydrocarbon Burner.
5,793—Geo. R. Davis, St. John, N.B. Shirt & Trousers hanger.
5,794—Joseph Filteau, Asbestos, Que. Self-rocking cradle.

UNITED STATES.
397,636—Messrs. Leclerc, Tremblay & Lumiere, Montreal, Que.—Machine for ring sheet metal articles.
398,092—Robert C. Wilkins, Montreal, Que.—Safety watch pocket.
398,581—Benjamin Strome, Gourock, N.S.—Road Grader.
398,449—Daniel Campbell, Fairville, N.S.—Ash remover for boiler furnaces.
Write for a copy of "The Inventor's Map."

Only two red fins were allowed, a pass to the mill this week, by those having to cross the stream. How would it be to ask Mr. Whitney to give them all a free passage to meet all customers any day next week at Close's Mills, Jas. Close.

rings worn by up-to-date people.
F. CHINNECK'S Jewelry Store.

Plans Fully Developed.
Recently R. J. Carson, Kingston, received a letter from the Boston capitalists who are at the head of the Toronto Cornwall electric railway project. They wrote that they would be in Kingston within ten or twelve days, or as soon as they concluded some important business which is now engaging their attention in Boston. As soon as they arrive they will at once interview the councils of the municipalities through which the road will run, to obtain their consent. Mr. Carson expects that their plans will be fully developed by the time they arrive.—Kingston Whig.

SUCCESSFUL ELECTION MEETINGS
During the past week Mr. M. S. Madole, Liberal candidate, has been holding successful election meetings in various parts of the county, at all of which he has met with an encouraging reception. On Friday evening of last week a splendid meeting was held in Bath town hall, addressed by Mr. Madole and J. Haycock, ex-M.P.P. On Monday evening a meeting was held at Wilton, at which Mr. R. M. Peterson and J. Haycock were assistant speakers. On Tuesday night at Adolphustown town hall, assisted by J. Haycock. On Tuesday night a good meeting was also held at Odessa town hall; the speakers being George Graham, M.P.P., of Brockville, one of the best campaign speakers in the Province, and W. S. Herrington, K.C., of Napanee. These meetings were all good meetings, well attended and with good results. Mr. Madole is greatly encouraged at the results of his campaign meetings.

Napanee Cheese Board.
The first Meeting of the Napanee Cheese Board took place in the council chamber on Wednesday afternoon at 2 p.m. The secretary called a meeting for May 7th, but as only a few members were present it was adjourned until May 14th.
The following officers were elected for the year 1902:
Michael Corrigan—President
A. J. Dunbar—Vice-president.
W. R. Gordianier—Sec'y. treas.
A. Alexander and Mr. Frazer, auditors.
Mr. Hewitt, marker.
The membership fee was fixed at \$1.00.
For the convenience of the outside buyers the day for holding the Cheese Board was changed from Wednesdays to Tuesdays at 2 p.m.

	NO. WHITE.	COLOR.	
Napanee	1	55	
Centreville	3		
Croydon	4		
Phippin No. 2	5	60	
Kingsford	6	50	
Deseronto	7		
Union	8	50	
Clairview	9		
Metzler	10		
Odessa	11	100	
Excelsior	12	60	
Sillsville	13	40	
Enterprise	14		
Whitman Creek	15		
Tamworth	16		
Forest Mills	17	64	
Sheffield	18		
Moscow	19		
Bell Rock	20		
Selby	21		
Phippin No. 1	22	50	
Camden East	23		
Petworth	24		
Newburgh	25		
Marlbank	26	40	
Empey	27		
	304	265	

569 cheese were boarded.
Mr. Vanluven bought No. 8 at 11c.
Mr. Thompson bought Nos. 5, 12, 13, 22, at 11c.
Mr. Alexander bought No. 11 at 11c.
Mr. McKinnon bought Nos. 17, 26 at 11c.
The next meeting takes place on Friday May 23rd.

DETLOF & WALLACE,
The Prescription Druggists, give
MAIL ORDERS their prompt attention.
Just drop us a card addressed
DETLOF & WALLACE
Medical Hall, Napanee
YOU'LL GET THE GOODS.

the Ready-made Clothing part of the business.

Butterick Fashion Sheets for June now ready. Delineator for June here—June Fashions in stock.
You know the way here—NO ONE URGED TO BUY—and "Money Back."

The Hardy Dry Goods Co.,

Cheapside, - Napanee.

PERSONALS.

Mr. Frank Symons, for the past several years with the Douglas Co., left on Sunday for Ottawa, where he has secured a lucrative situation.
Mrs. Buck, Adolphustown, Mr. D. W. Allison, ex-M.P., Adolphustown, Joseph Allison, Adolphustown, Mr. Fred Membry, Adolphustown, Mr. T. Carr, Belleville, and Thomas Gibbs, Adolphustown, attended Court in town last week.
Mr. W. Shannon, of Centreville, was in town on Saturday and favoured THE EXPRESS with a call.
Prof. J. H. DeSilberg will visit Napanee June 5th and remain in town until the 7th. He may be consulted during the time at J. J. Perry's drug store.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Jamieson will move into their brick residence on John St. Mr. Stacey will move to the premises vacated by Mr. Jamieson.
Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Rose, have given up house-keeping and will reside at the Campbell House.
Miss Eugene Lessard, Deseronto, was in town on Saturday last.
Mr. T. Martin, of Selby, has moved to town and will take up his residence in the house formerly occupied by the late Mrs. Collins.
Mrs. James Allen, of Adelpia Street, was called to Battle Creek, Mich. her daughter Mrs. Williams, being ill.
Mr. H. Droche is home from Toronto for the vacation.
Mr. Gethro Card, and Mr. and Mrs. Crabbe, returned from St. Louis the latter part of last week.
Mr. Frank Grieve leaves on Sunday for Buffalo where he has secured a position.
Miss Monk, of Montreal, is the guest of Mrs. Donald McNaughton, Piety Hill.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Elliott, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Stoddard, of Deseronto, spent Sunday the guest of Mr. James A. Richardson.
Mr. and Mrs. T. Britton and family, of Strathcona, have moved to Napanee.
Mr. T. Naylor, of Deseronto, spent Saturday last in town.
Miss Maude Vine, left Tuesday to spend two weeks in Picton.
Mr. R. Hay, of the G. T. R. depot, left Saturday evening for Belleville. Mr. W. C. Purdy, of Oshawa Junction, formerly of Belleville, takes his place.
Mr. E. Newton Jory, of Kingston, was in town Saturday.
Miss Belle Pollard spent a few days this week the guest of Mrs. J. F. Roblin, Dorland.
Mr. F. R. Maybee, of Tweed, was home on a short visit to his parents, prior to his leaving for Arnprior, where he will have charge of two stores for Mr. Joseph Johnston, of Kingston.
Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Christie and family, of Hyde Park, Vermont, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Irvine Parks, Centre St. South.
Mrs. William Fleming, spending a few days in the city, was called to Napanee yesterday by the illness of her husband.—Kingston Whig May 12th.
Mr. Wm. Crouch has been engaged, as superintendent of the Morden Manufacturing Company, at Gananoque, and will move his family there shortly.
Mrs. A. M. Parker, and son, of Picton, spent Sunday and Monday guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Cornell.
Miss Florence Ming is visiting relatives in Belleville this week.
Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wetham, of Akron, Ohio, spent a few days in town this week. Mrs. Wetham was formerly a resident of town.
Mr. John Marshall, of Kingston, was in town on Wednesday.
Mr. Fred. Douglass was in Kingston on Monday on business.
Miss Joe Cunningham and Miss Burley, of Bath, were guests of Mrs. E. A. Rikley a few days this week.
Misses Grace and Nellie Downey, of Sandhurst, were in town on Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. John T. Wilson, of Trenton, are spending a few days this week with Mr. U. Wilson, M.P.
Misses Tessie and Maggie Killorin, of Ingle were in town on Tuesday.
Dr. Burton, of Providence, left to-day for home. While in Napanee he made a great many friends, who will miss him very much.
Mr. Will Daly moved this week in the brick house on John street formerly owned by the late D. S. Warner.
Mrs. John A. Shibley, Mrs. Estelle Grieve and Miss Sadie Walsh, of Napanee, left for Providence last Friday.
Mr. U. Wilson, M.P., returned from Ottawa Wednesday evening.
Mrs. Wm. A. Warner and daughter, Kathleen, of Trenton, after visiting friends in Colebrooke, Ernesttown and Napanee, left for home Friday evening.
Mrs. H. A. Lake, formerly of Napanee left for Providence last Monday and in July expects to go to England to visit her daughter, Myrtle.
Miss Carrie Wilson spent Sunday in Deseronto.
Mr. Ernest Merrifield left last week for Peterboro to accept a position in the Bell Telephone office there.
Mr. Geo. E. Deroche, of Deseronto, was in town on Wednesday evening.
Mr. Alfred Burrows, of the Kingston school of mines, paid a visit to some of the mineral properties in Kaladar this week.
Mr. D. A. Vallean, of the B.Q.R., was in Tweed on Saturday last.
Mr. G. H. Williams was in Tweed on Tuesday on business.
Mr. T. T. Bowe, of Toronto, spent Sunday last the guest of Dr. Vrooman.
Will H. Light left on Wednesday for Manitoba.

DEATHS.

SAGER—On Tuesday morning, May 13th 1902, Joseph, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sager, aged 1 year and 4 months.
HICKS—At the Kingston General Hospital, on Monday, May 12th, 1902, Sarah Hooper, beloved wife of Wm. H. Hicks, aged 52 years, 4 months and 17 days.
BEEMAN—At Buffalo, on May 8th, Truman Beeman, aged 76 years. The remains arrived in Napanee on Saturday and were interred in the Eastern cemetery.
SANFORD—At Napanee, on Tuesday May 13th, 1902, William Oston Sanford, son of Mr. Ezra Sanford, aged 7 years, 6 months. The funeral took place from the residence of Mrs. Geo. Sanford, Robert street, on Thursday, to the Western cemetery.
FILES—At North Fredericksburgh, on Thursday, May 15th, Mabel Arvilla Files, aged 22 years, 1 month and 10 days. Deceased was a daughter of Mr. Levi Post, of North Fredericksburgh, but lived at Brownville, N. Y. She came home for a visit on Saturday last, and died suddenly on Thursday at her father's residence.